FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 172 *5 September 1985*

ALBANIA

AWP Organ Endorses Alia's Foreign Policy B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT]
Mihali Attends SRV Reception, Conference B 2
SRV Embassy Reception B 2
SRV Conference B 2
Ministers Attend DPRK Embassy Reception B 3
Goods Exhibit Presented at Salonika Fair B 3

BULGARIA

Economic Protocol Signed With Soviet Union C 1
Returned Emigrant Views Experiences in Turkey C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]
Dzhurov Speaks at Slivnitsa Graduation Ceremony C 3
[NARODNA ARMIYA 1 Sep]
Stanish Bonev Receives USSR's Stroganov C 5
U.S. Businessman Discusses Economic Cooperation C 5
Tanchev, Delegation Return From Mexico, Cuba C 5
Balev, Bozhinov at SRV Anniversary Meeting C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Soviet Envoy View Cooperation 'Problems' D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Sep]
Presidium Cited on Task of Chemical Industry D 1
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 30 Aug]
Hungary Doing Its Part for Gabcikovo Project D 2
[Smokna, Havrilla in NEDELNA PRAVDA 30 Aug]
Chnoupek Visits Iran, Meets With Leaders D 3
'Joint Press Report' Issued D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Aug]
Stops in Moscow on Return D 5
Police Crush Private Environmentalist Group D 5
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 3 Sep]
Husak, Strougal Greet SRV Leaders on National Day D 5
Indra Leads Federal Assembly Group to DPRK D 5
[cross-reference]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Addresses NVA Air Force Meeting E 1
Honecker Views Results of Land Reform at Rally E 4
New Deputy Air Force/Air Defense Forces Commander E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Aug]

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP on Gorbachev TIME Interview F 1
[Editorial, 3 Sep]
U.S. Agriculture Secretary Meets Lazar, Havasi F 1
Havasi Speech on Mining Problems, Development F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 31 Aug]
Government 29 Aug Session Discusses Environment F 4
Losonczi, Marothy Visit Agricultural Fair F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Aug]
Rise in Housing Construction Costs Reviewed F 5
[Dudas in NEPSZABADSAG 26 Aug]

POLAND

Urban Gives Weekly Press Conference 3 September G 1
Clergy, Elections, Unrest G 1
Gorbachev TIME Interview G 3
Presidium Assesses Industries, Spatial Planning G 3
CC Education Commission Meets; Replaces Chairman G 3
[Rzadca in TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Aug-1 Sep]
CC Plenum Resolution Implementation Report Cited G 4
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 30 Aug]
Czyrek Interviewed as Candidate for Sejm Deputy G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Aug]
Szczecin Radio Program Marks Accord Anniversary G 7
History, Value of August 1980 Accords Noted G 8
[Barcikowski in RZECZPOSPOLITA 27 Aug]
Harvest Work Progress, Difficulties Detailed G 9
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 27 Aug]
Bishop Tokarczuk of Przemysl Interviewed G 10
[Marguerite in LE FIGARO 3 Sep]
Western Intelligence Services' 'Impunity' Viewed G 11
Radio Marti Seen as U.S. 'Subversive Venture' G 13
[Godyk in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 30 Aug]
TASS Statement on ASATs 'Fully Justified' G 14
Lopatka Receives Jehovah's Witness Officials G 14

ROMANIA

IYY National Committees Conference Opens 3 Sep H 1
Opening Speeches H 1
Perez de Cuellar's Message H 2
Experimental Electronics Conference Opens 2 Sep H 3
Andrei Meets With FRG Bundestag Delegation H 3
[SCINTEIA 30 Aug]
Gorbachev 26 Aug Speech to CPSU CC Reported H 3
[SCINTEIA 27 Aug]

YUGOSLAVIA

Commentary Views LCY Congress Preparations Tasks [Vignjevic in BORBA 30 Aug]	I 1
Planning Law Debate Failed To Resolve Disputes [Boarov in BORBA 30 Aug]	I 2
Vojvodina Official Rejects 'Backward' Changes	I 3
Planinc Visits Murska Sobota, Attends Rally	I 3
30 Aug Arrival	I 3
Speech at Rally	I 3
Zagreb Organ Sees Politics in KOMUNIST Article	I 6
TANJUG Views Soviet Position Towards Nonaligned [Novacic]	I 7
U.S. To Test ASAT Despite Soviet 'Warnings'	I 8
Slivnitsa Speech by Bulgaria's Dzhurov Noted	I 8
26 Aug Korce Speech by Albania's Alia Critiqued [Rancic in POLITIKA 31 Aug]	I 9
Kosovo Leader Briefs Defense Under Secretary	I 10

AWP ORGAN ENDORSES ALIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU041030 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 85

["Our Foreign Policy Responds To The Interests of the People and Socialism -- Article of the Newspaper 'ZERI I POPULLIT'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 4 (ATA) -- In the speech at the big rally of the working people in Korce, Comrade Ramiz Alia made a profound scientific analysis and programmatic presentation of the principles and the firm Marxist-Leninist line which guide and inspire our foreign policy, writes among others the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article. In this speech he did not simply voice the known principles and resolute just stands of our party and socialist state towards questions of foreign policy and international relations, but he examined them thoroughly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

This continuity and development of our foreign policy is a component part of the brilliant and unforgettable deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which our party and socialist state has carried and will carry into life in the foreign policy, like in all other fields.

Our foreign policy has expressed and expresses the interests of the Albanian people and of the construction of socialism in our country. These interests have required and require the resolute opposition to the aggressive and hegemonist policy of American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism, the powerful backing and support for all revolutionary movements and that exemplary policy of good neighbourliness Socialist Albania has pursued and is pursuing.

As a result of all this, our foreign policy has been constantly supported by the working class and our entire people. This is also an expression of the mass line applied by the party in the problems of foreign policy as well. Our party has implemented here the Leninist view on the nature of foreign policy.

The PLA has pointed out continuously and Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the rally organised in Korce on August 26 that our foreign policy has been and remains a principled and consistent policy, ZERI I POPULLIT continues. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and as such it is characterized by the dialectical development, its progressive development. Therefore it is foreign policy of a set economic-social system, a policy of a state where the working class is in power and as such it responds to the ideas and interests of this system and this class in power.

The principled, consistent Marxist-Leninist stand, the revolutionary influence of our foreign policy is not liked by the forces hostile to our country, its socialist order and ideology. With this is also explained that fuss raised by the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda about our foreign policy, presenting it differently, speaking of "opening" in this or that side, a fuss which has been heard of during all the time of the existence of our socialist state. The use of the political and diplomatic methods of the time when the fate of Albania was considered a trifle in the political word or regional arena is not only archaic and impossible but it also has consequences for they themselves, who dream of the past time. At the speech delivered in the rally of Korce Comrade Ramiz Alia defined clearly the principled stand of our country.

Those who dream of and expect changes in our line, who interpret the usual normal political and diplomatic acts of our independent and sovereign state as "opening up" of Albania, as "tendencies" to get closer to one side or another are wasting time. Albania neither "opens up" nor "closes" its doors. It will forge ahead on the road it has advanced until now, a road which has ensured it the freedom and independence. The defence of socialism, the good name in the world, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

MIHALI ATTENDS SRV RECPTION, CONFERENCE

SRV Embassy Reception

AU311552 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) -- On occasion of 40th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Huynh Cam Anh, gave a cocktail party at the embassy seat on August 30, in the evening. Present were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; the minister of home trade, Osman Murati; the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo; the director of Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa; deputies of the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press and other guests.

SRV Conference

AU030857 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- On occasion of 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries and the Presidency of the Council of the Democratic Front of Tirana District organized a conference in the capital.

The conference was attended by working people of work and production centers, different institutions, war veterans, youth etc.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the head of Foreign Department of the Council Committee of the party, Agim Popa, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, the chairman of the council of the district's Democratic Front, Omer Haxhia, and other comrades. Attending were also the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania Huynh Cam Anh and other embassy functionaries.

The conference was declared open by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica. The speech on occasion was made by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania Xhorxhi Robo. He pointed out the importance of this marked event for the fraternal Vietnamese people which opened prospects to the construction of a free independent country.

He also emphasized that the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialism and his stooges, which led to the liberation of southern Vietnam and the unification of the homeland, will always remain a brilliant example for the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. Likewise, he spoke about the important successes that the Vietnamese people have scored in the reconstruction of the country, in the constant development and progress of the economy and national culture on the road of socialist construction and the defence of the homeland.

The charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of SR of Vietnam, Huynh Cam Anh also greeted in the conference. [sentence as received] On this occasion the photo exhibition "40 Years of Socialist Republic of Vietnam" was opened. A similar meeting was organized in the shipyard of Durres. It was attended by the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Agim Kellici and the secretary general of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Petraz Pojani.

The speech on occasion was delivered by the director of the shipyard Agron Fishta. Those present in the meeting were greeted by the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of SR of Vietnam in Tirana, Huynh Cam Anh.

MINISTERS ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU050823 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day, the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pak Yong-si gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on September 4.

Present were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shani Korbeci, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Bardhyl Golemi, the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica and other invitees.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist-Republic of Albania.

GOODS EXHIBIT PRESENTED AT SALONIKA FAIR

AU031025 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- The 50th international fair of Salonika, in which our country takes part with a general goods pavilion opened these days. Our exhibits are goods of export such as different minerals, cooper wires and cables, oil by-products, carpets, rugs, different artistic handicraft articles, various food products, etc. Our pavilion was visited also by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Katsifaros, the alternate Foreign Minister Pangollos, the hero of the resistance of the Greek people against fascism Manolis Glezos, deputies and other personalities. They were received at the pavilion by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Greece Ksenofon Nushi. The pavilion is being visited with interest by thousands of friends and well-wishers of our coutry, representatives of trade firms, etc.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU041346 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) -- The 29th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Economic and Techno-Scientific cooperation ended today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by the two co-chairman of the Committee Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The committee studied the main issues of the Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation stemming from the agreements reached between the two countries at this year's talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU. The participants discussed the adoption of joint initiatives for the implementation of the Long-Term Program for Development of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to the Year 2000. These initiatives are expected to be adopted officially very soon. The direct cooperation between the engineering plants of the two countries was discussed with the participation of the directors of the largest Bulgarian and Soviet engineering companies. Recommendations were made to establish new scientific and transference corporations in the field of engineering.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, minister of engineering, and Mr. Boris Balmont, minister of engineering of the Soviet Union, signed a program for the economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specilization and production cooperation in the field of engineering and tool manufacture between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the 1985-2000 period.

RETURNED EMIGRANT VIEWS EXPERIENCES IN TURKEY

AU041048 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Danka Petrova article: "Home -- Longing for the Homeland," based on experiences of Stanislav Simeonov as an emigrant in Turkey]

[Text] Kin, people, homeland: We are reared with these ideas from the cradle. We have grown up with them, been brought up with them, work with them and die with them. They are our past and future, our memory and love, valor and truth. From the cradle to the grave. Even if we are far away from them. True, there are unbelievers, but no one can hold out against his home country. There are others, too, who are duped and blinded, but they can't endure life far from the homeland either.

-- You don't know what a terrible thing homesickness is. Not the ordinary feeling one has when on a business trip or when working abroad, but the other sort, when you know that maybe you will never return, and it is all your own fault....

These words of Stanislav Simeonov caught me unprepared. Perhaps indeed one's native land becomes dearer when longed for from afar. I don't know whether after such a long time Simeonov and his family have managed to free themselves from this fear, whether they will be able to return.

They left for Turkey in September 1977. They traveled with sinking hearts, but nonetheless they were going to the so-called "motherland". They did not know what propaganda machine had given birth to this phrase, but two weeks were enough for them to understand that everything was merely empty words.

There, we faced a complete contradiction with everything. Our upbringing, education, thoughts, manners and customs are all Bulgarian. And that anarchy and lack of security -- even if we had managed to settle down somehow, and start work, we still could not live there.

Then Stanislaw Simeonov told me how every night he dreamed of Lovech, his friends, and school. How his daughters (a schoolchild and a student, who after many ups and downs continued their education) cried in the evening. "Father, we must go back, we must...."

We chatted in a wooden hut at a pioneer house building site in Lovech. He is a lecturer at the Leather Trade Institute and at the moment is in a work team there. From time to time we fall silent -- the memories are uncomfortable and oppressive. I understand he is now writing a book about the 11 months of exile. He will call it "Letters From Turkey." Later, I read a few things -- about Istanbul's beauty and poverty, about the immense bazaars and the inevitable group of Bulgarian exiles, who were selling their things in order to survive....

More than 90 percent of them openly regretted their decision. We constantly discussed it in the bazaars. Why did we commit this folly, why did we abandon our native land to come here, where they don't even regard us as human beings?

Simeonov has answered this question himself in his manuscript. In the manuscript, a Turk appears, one who went on an excursion to Bulgaria, a lawyer called Nikhat Bey. He explains in these words: "We are all guilty of causing their delusion (of the exiles -- author's note). We commit a crime against these people when we lie to them. And I will tell you something else, gentlemen. Quite a few of your Bulgarian exiles reason like this: Since I have sunk into this mire, why should others not come and endure the hardship? Let's take our mutual friend as an example. What job did he have in Bulgaria? A teacher. I am sure that life for him was not bad. But who of you wrote to tell him the truth about this country? Almost certainly you promised him the earth, didn't you? That is why people come here, and we set them 30-40 years back from what Bulgaria is like now."

In Stanislav Simeonov's "Letters" (I hope that he gets the book published), the story is balanced, calm and convincing. We cover a lot of things in our short conversation. But all the same, it is as if I, too, am traveling endlessly on this exiles' train, and see the sharp boundary line in their feelings when the train crosses the frontier under new names, and the customs officers who want a bribe in order to clear their baggage....

Both the authorities and the customs people had a scornful attitude towards us. They called us by contemputuous names. One police commissar, who had arrested our people at the bazaar and confiscated property lawfully imported by them under the agreement between the two countries, told them: "We didn't invite you to come here...."

And the story continues: about the degrading bargaining; about the unemployment ("the coffeehouses were full of men with nothing to do, they told me that I was too old, though I was only 41"); about the poverty ("Where at home, in Bulgaria, will you see people buying 100-gram portions of meat?"); about the contrasts ("The shops are piled high with goods, but the people go around in rags"); about the insecurity ("I saw with my own eyes men firing from a passing car at people waiting at a bus stop"), and about many other things. And that is in Istanbul. How do the others live, in Anatolia, for example?

Stanislav Simeonov has long been back in Bulgaria. His daughters have married, and he has a grandson. He serves coffee to his guests in the living room of his new apartment, prepares lessons, and thinks about the future.

There, in Turkey, I realized what one's home country means. I have nothing against the Turkish people, but the only thing that we had with them in common was our names. For that reason I am very glad that I have restored my Bulgarian name. For we are all Bulgarians....

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT SLIVNITSA GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU031219 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Sep 85 pp 1,3

[Speech by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at "Slivnitsa-1985" graduation ceremony on 31 August in Slivnitsa]

[Excerpts] Comrade graduate officers of the "Georgi Stoykov Rakovski" Military Academy and of military academies in the Soviet Union;

Comrade young officers and sergeants, graduates from military schools;

Comrade generals, admirals, officers, sergeants and soldiers;

Esteemed citizens of Slivnitsa and guests at our celebration;

Comrades: I stand with great pleasure and deep emotion before you on this festive occasion, in order to convey most warm and cordial congratulations in the name of the BCP Central Committee, personally on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; in the name of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense; and on my own behalf to you, young officers and sergeants, on your first promotion to officer or sergeant, and to wish you with all my heart good health and creative successes in the patriotic and responsible profession to which you are dedicating yourselves, your powers of courage, knowledge and youthful energy as valiant defenders of your socialist homeland.

Comrades, the party and our industrious people are solving historic tasks in the building and defense of a mature socialist society in a complex international situation, aggravated by the most reactionary imperialist forces. Due to American imperialism's policies, the nuclear and nonnuclear arms race is continuing. This race is caused by the maniacal strivings of the most reactionary circles in the United States to achieve military supremacy. This also dictates their insane plans to turn space into a first-strike laucnhing platform. The "star wars" program threatens to buy the hopes of mankind for halting the arms race and ensuring a peaceful future.

The imperialist circles combine their militaristic course with incessant ideological diversions against the forces of socialism, peace, and progress. Our country is also an object of these diversions. They slander us, alleging that we organized the attempt on the pope's life, and accuse us of terrorism, illegal trafficking in arms and narcotics, and all sorts of other crimes; these are things which life itself categorically refutes.

The countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, are fully aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world and are doing everything necessary to ensure that political common sense and goodwill triumph in international relations. As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, our aims and guidelines in international affairs are peaceful coexistence, an identical and dependable security for all countries, the reduction of the level of military confrontation, and the prevention of hegemonism in whatever form.

Our country unreservedly supports the numerous initiatives and measures taken by the Soviet Union to improve the international climate, to reduce tension, and to halt the arms race. We welcome the declaration of the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and on the halting of all nuclear tests. We await with optimism the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria continues to follow a policy founded on the principles of good-neighboriliness and cooperation with neighboring states and peoples, in order to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Unfortunately, the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community do not meet the required response from the leading circles in NATO and, most of all, in the United States. While our countries are struggling to establish relations for peaceful coexistence and cooperation, the militaristic policies of the NATO countries, and especially of the United States, place the very existence of modern civilization under threat.

It is high time for those who formulate policies in the West to finally realize that there is no other basis for relations with the socialist countries than that of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army fully support the peaceloving policies of our native land and of the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union. At the same time, they are deeply conscious of the great threat that hangs like the sword of Damocles over socialism, peace, and progress and unreservedly dedicate their powers to strengthening the Army's military preparedness and the fighting strength of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

To the good fortune of our people, our Army, and all of us, we are members of the great family of the Warsaw Pact countries and are linked by age-old ties of unbreakable friendship with the great and invincible Soviet Union.

In combat unity with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, led by the invincible Soviet Army of liberation, the Bulgarian People's Army faithfully stands guard to preserve the peaceful labor of the people and the cause of socialism.

Comrades, our flourishing socialist homeland is living under the banner of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. Workers and soldiers are laboring with inspiration to meet this congress by fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress.

Marching staunchly along the path set out by the party's April general line, over the past 41 years our people have changed our native land into an industrial-agrarian socialist state with a rapidly developing industry, a highly mechanized socialist agriculture, and a flourishing culture, which enjoys respect and authority in the international arena. These victories of ours are the fruit of the BCP's Leninist April line. They are the fruit of the self-sacrificing labor of the people, of unselfish fraternal aid, and of multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The victories achieved fill our hearts with pride and faith in the future and inspire us to achieve even more daring deeds. Today the whole people has concentrated its forces on fulfilling the strategic task set by the BCP to achieve a scientific and technical revolution in our country and to combine the advantages of the socialist order as closely as possible with scientifid and technical progress, because, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov underlined at the February BCP Central Committee Plenum. "...without the scientific and technical revolution neither a 'mature', nor an 'immature' socialism can exist".

STANISH BONEV RECEIVES USSR'S STROGANOV

AU302004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev received Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is visiting our country on the occasion of the session of the Bureau of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering. During the meeting the two officials discussed questions pertaining to the intensification of cooperation between the planning organs of our two countries.

U.S. BUSINESSMAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU031903 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Bill Taulsher, chairman of the board of the U.S. corporation Fox Mayer, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria. They discussed questions concerning the cooperation of this company with Bulgarian economic organisation. Attending the meeting was Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering.

TANCHEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MEXICO, CUBA

AU042001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev, returned from Mexico and Cuba today. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, and by secretaries and members of the BNAU Permanent Board.

BALEV, BOZHINOV AT SRV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU021559 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] On 2 September at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, a festive meeting marking the 40th anniversary of SRV independence took place. The meeting was attended by comrades Milko Balev and Todor Bozhinov and by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council. Comrade Todor Bozhinov spoke.

HUSAK, SOVIET ENVOY VIEW COOPERATION 'PROBLEMS'

AU041243 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In Prague yesterday, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and discussed with him some current problems of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

PRESIDIUM CITED ON TASKS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AU041112 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Path of an Effective Development of Chemistry"]

[Excerpts] Our chemical industry has grown to become an important economic branch. While in 1948 it accounted for 2.8 percent of total industrial output, now it comes close to 9 percent. Gross production of the chemical industry has grown 35 times over this period.

Although the growth rate of the chemical industry exceeds the dynamism of industrial production in the CSSR as a whole, the place of the chemical industry in the national economic complex of our state is not comparable to the position it holds in other industrially advanced states. Recently, the dynamism of the development of the chemical industry has strongly reflected changes in the structure of chemical production, changes in the direction of so-called small-volume chemical products, the share of which is increasing. These products permit a better utilization of raw materials and, at the same time, higher economic yields in chemical production itself, as well as in the application of chemical products in the process of introducing chemistry into the national economy.

The dynamism of the development of small-volume chemistry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan far exceeds the growth rate of the chemical industry as a whole. However, despite its increased dynamism, domestic small-volume chemical production has not fully met the growing demand for its products, which has resulted in a growing share of imports of small-volume chemical products, especially from nonsocialist countries. From this follows clearly that, even if it maintains its past growth rates, small-volume chemistry (which is sometimes also called qualified chemistry or the production of chemical specialties) will not meet the growing needs. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the necessary conditions and prerequisities for its much faster development. In this connection it is envisaged that approximately Kcs21 billion will be spent on the further development of small-volume chemistry in the eighth and ninth quinquenniums.

The effective development of small-volume chemical branches mostly requires that the production capacities being built exceed the possibilities of selling their products on the home market. In such cases this requires building small-volume chemistry on a "large-volume" scale. This condition can only be met through involvement in international cooperation within the framework of CEMA, especially with the USSR.

On 20 August the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed a resolution of the CSSR Government on the development of small-volume chemical production. This resolution proceeds from an analysis of the current situation and lays down basic conceptual directions.

Its successful implementation requires, in particular, improved performance by the scientific-research base through essential concentration and expansion of its capacities; through provision of the necessary technology, development equipment, and pilot plants; and through effective, integral linkage of basic and applied research with the production sphere.

Furthermore, it is necessary to establish prerequisites in our engineering for ensuring the crucial share of deliveries of machinery and technology for the small-volume chemical branches. Equally needed are the intensification of scientific and technological cooperation with CEMA countries, and with the USSR in particular, and the greatest possible use of foreign findings and potentials (the purchase of licenses, advantageous production sharing).

Construction proper accounts for less than one-third of the cost of the envisaged set of investment projects. This is a positive fact as it prevents intolerable demands for construction capacities. It is important, however, that work on at least 70 percent of the proposed new capacities start in the eighth quinquennium. This requires that we start in the eighth quinquennium construction projects with budgeted costs of Kcs15 billion and that we effect in this period construction work and deliveries worth Kcs10 billion, not including projects started in the course of the seventh quinquennium.

As far as utilization of the products of small-volume chemistry is concerned, the basic change compared with the development so far will be a notable intensification in the international division of labor. Whereas currently exports account for 21.5 percent of the total production of Czechoslovak small-volume chemistry, in 1995 their share should reach 43 percent.

The planned development of small-volume chemistry is thus becoming the basic strategic line of chemical industry. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of chemical production and accentuate the role of intensification factors in the process of introducing chemistry into the national economy. In 1995, small-volume products should account for at least 25 percent of total chemical production. The development of small-volume chemistry should markedly contribute to implementation of the programs of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- such as the introduction of electronics into the national economy, ensuring food supplies to the population, protecting people's health, and so forth. It is an offensive program, to the implementation of which it is necessary to devote full attention. The timely and good-quality realization of this program must also be consistently controlled.

HUNGARY DOING ITS PART FOR GABCIKOVO PROJECT

AU301020 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Article by Ladislav Smokna and Jan Havrilla: "The Project Grows -- Also in Depth"]

[Excerpt] In the past, but also at present, one has been able to hear from time to time that all sorts of things at the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric projects are not as they should be, for example that the Hungarian builders are not fulfilling the agreed obligations, and so on. Also our neighbors on the Austrian bank of the Danube are talking about it a lot and do not shy away from broadcasting television clips with idyllic shots of the Danubian landscape from the past, while saying what the hydroelectric project looks like now.

As the proverb says, the wish is father to the thought. After all, one must somehow divert attention from one's own problems -- which include the planned construction of the Hainburg hydroelectric project below Vienna -- and direct that attention somewhere else.

The Hungarian builders have been working for 2 years on construction of the waste channel, and next year they will begin construction of the right side of the Hrusov-Dunakiliti reservoir. Preparatory work is also progressing on construction of the Nagymaros project and next year they will begin -- in line with the program and contractual agreements -- with its construction.

The Hungarian contractors' coordinator of works in our section is Engineer Jozsef Putz. When we told him about the false rumors circulating he simply smiled and said: Whoever does not believe it should come and see for himself. We are here. At present some 400 Hungarian workers are busy with construction of the waste channel. We have 5 dredgers and all the machinery and transportation that go with it. Our work is progressing well at present, and we actually have no serious problems. In the first 3 months of the year, frost and ice immobilized our dredgers, but by the end of the year we will make up for the shortfall -- just as we promised. The coordinator said further that they were the first at the project to begin to remove unsuitable material, such as deposits and mud, hydromechanically since only pure gravel sand can be used in the construction of dams. By the end of the year they are to get one more suction dredger from Holland. Next year the tasks will increase, there will be more people and more machines. In the second half of 1986 they will begin deepening the river bed.

This, then, is what is actually happening. The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic discussed the system of hydroelectric projects on the Danube recently. It was noted that the preparations and work have been progressing according to interstate agreements thus far. The government acknowledged the results of scientific research that assesses possible impact of the project's construction and operation on the environment, and decided that these analyses must be gradually incorporated in the planning, construction, and operation of the project. Scientific research has confirmed that construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroelectric projects, together with investments for protection of the environment, will make it possible -- according to a plan -- to rationally utilize the Danube, safeguard the quality of its water reserves, and exclude the possibility of this artificial interference having a possible unfavorable impact, while preserving the natural character of the landscape. The agencies responsible for the realization have been ordered to take the necessary measures to fulfill the tasks arising from the interstate agreement. During his visit to Prague a few days ago, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, informed CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal about these conclusions.

CHNOUPEK VISITS IRAN, MEETS WITH LEADERS

'Joint Press Report' Issued

AU031232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Aug 85 p 5

["Joint Press Report" issued in Tehran on 30 August at the close of an official visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, to the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran from 27 to 30 August 1985 at the invitation of 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the visit, Minister B. Chnoupek was received by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Hashemi Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, with whom he discussed questions of bilateral interest.

During his official visit to Iran, B. Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, conducted talks with his Iranian counterpart, Minister A.A. Velayati. In the course of these talks, which were marked by an atmosphere of mutual understanding reflecting the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the two ministers discussed a number of issues of interest to both sides.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly contacts between the two countries in the political and economic spheres, contacts that were further deepened following the victory of the Islamic revolution. The two sides regard the systematic development of bilateral political, economic, and cultural contacts as the foundation of mutual understanding. They expressed interest in their further intensification to the benefit of the people of the two countries. Proceeding from this fact, the two ministers signed a protocol on cultural cooperation, which establishes prerequisites for a broader cultural exchange between Czechoslovakia and Iran.

In the interest of expanding mutual economic contacts, the two sides agreed to set up a joint Czechoslovak-Iranian commission, which will be established soon by the appropriate ministers.

The two sides stressed the usefulness of mutual contacts at a high level.

The two sides denounced the escalation of the arms race, especially regarding nuclear arms, and expressed their concern over the danger of its being carried into space. They stressed the essential need to completely halt the arms race and expressed themselves in favor of a total ban on, and liquidation of, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The two ministers expressed their concern over the interference of foreign governments in the internal affairs of the countries of the Persian Gulf and noted that the presence of U.S. naval forces in the region poses a serious threat to the peace and security of coastal states. In this connection they denounced the declaration of a security zone around American military vessels in the Persian Gulf on the basis of the so-called concept of mobile sovereignty.

The two sides condemned the continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and voiced full support for the heroic struggle of the people of Lebanon for the complete liberation of their country.

Once again they unequivocally expressed their full support for the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of Palestine and for the implementation of their just demands: the liberation of occupied territories and establishment of an independent Palestinian state. They condemned the Camp David accords and all efforts that ignore the vital interests of the people of Palestine and are inconsistent with their goals.

The two sides condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which enjoys the support of U.S. imperialism. They unequivocally expressed their support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia, led by the South-West African People's Organization. They stressed the need to assist the struggle of the peoples of the African continent against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The two sides condemned imperialist interference and repeated acts of aggression in various parts of the world, particularly in Latin America.

In this connection they voiced their full support for the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and the just demands of the people of El Salvador.

The two ministers exchanged views on the economic problems of developing countries, especially on the problem of their indebtedness. They both agreed that the crisis phenomena in the world economy are a product of imperialist policies. They also expressed the support of the two sides for the expansion of economic cooperation among developing countries.

The two sides explained their positions on the war conflict between Iraq and Iran and exchanged views on the possibilities of its solution.

The two ministers agreed to continue their dialogue in all areas of joint interest in the spirit of understanding that is characteristic of their talks. Minister B. Chnoupek invited A.A. Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to pay an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Stops in Moscow on Return

LD302130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who returned today from an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran and a working stopover in Moscow, was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Zdenek Cernik, his deputy. Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and (Mohammad Baqer Ettehadyan), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were also present.

POLICE CRUSH PRIVATE ENVIRONMENTALIST GROUP

AU031748 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Prague -- The Czechoslovak state police have crushed a private environmental protection movement. Because environmental pollution in their region had reached a frightening extent and because the authorities had done nothing against it, young people from the North Bohemia town of Chomutov had founded a citizens "initiative for the protection of life and environment" several months ago. Friends and acquaintances from industrial centers in Northern and Western Bohemia joined the ecological movement. It was even decided, and this evinces the initiators' good intentions as well as their ignorance of political practice in the CSSR, to develop the activities of the organization according to the guidelines prescribed by the CPCZ.

State police threatened the group with chicaneries, and penalties of many years imprisonment should it not join the semiofficial "Association of Protectors of Nature." In addition, several young people from Chomutov, including Petr Santora, a signer of Charter 77, were interrogated. These measures have discouraged many people in their struggle for a better environment.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SRV LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD020708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, have congratulated the Vietnamese leading officials Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong on the national day of the SRV -- the 40th anniversary of its declaration of independence.

In the telegram addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, they stress that the memorable declaration of the country's independence on 2 September 1945 was the result of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people which, in the August revolution, put an end to domination by the Japanese occupiers and the puppet regime in the country and began to lay the foundations for a free and socially just system. Along this road, however, the Vietnamese nation had to contend with the armed intervention of French colonialism and, after its defeat, the aggression of the American imperialists and their allies. It was exactly 10 years ago that the Vietnamese people won their glorious victory, backed up in their struggle by the disinterested assistance of the USSR and other socialist states, and by the solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving people.

The unified and independent SRV, continues the telegram, as a firm element in the socialist community, today enjoys deserved prestige and authority in the international arena, and contributes through its principled foreign policy to the efforts to prevent nuclear war, preserve peace, and establish relations of trust and cooperation between states with different social systems.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal go on to emphasize that we fully support the SRV's struggle, in firm unity with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, for peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. Czechoslovakia sincerely values the results being achieved by the working people of Vietnam, guided by their revolutionary party, in developing and defending socialism in their country. We highly appreciate the fact that both our communist parties, fraternal socialist states, and their peoples are linked by firm bonds of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation.

The CSSR will strive to ensure that these relations, based on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, continue to strengthen and develop to the benefit of the peoples of both our countries in the interests of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

The telegram of congratulations from the leading Czechoslovak officials, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, concludes by wishing the leading Vietnamese officials Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong, and the whole fraternal Vietnamese people ever greater success in building their socialist country.

INDRA LEADS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY GROUP TO DPRK

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to the DPRK by a delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Federal Assembly, including their arrival, talks with a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, a banquet speech given by Alois Indra, a meeting with President Kim Il-song, a rally held in Pyongyang, a reception hosted by CSSR Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman, and their departure, see the North Korea section of the 4 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER ADDRESSES NVA AIR FORCE MEETING

DW219153 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts from address by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, at a meeting with National People's Army (NVA) members at a facility of the NVA Air Defense Forces today; passages within brackets added by East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1529 GMT on 29 August 1985; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officer cadets, officers, and generals, dear civilian employees and family members: The experiences and impressions we had today have made us confident that like our people, our soldiers, too, are preparing for the 11th SED Congress with outstanding performances in word and deed. [applause] The military mastership demonstrated by you is convincing proof of the NVA Air Force and Air Defense Forces' high level of fighting strength and combat readiness. Representative of everyone, you have effectively made it clear that the military protection of peace and socialism is to you a noble concern. [applause]

We comrades of the GDR party-state leadership have followed your operations in the air and on the ground: take-offs and landings under complicated conditions, the perfect use of combat aircraft, air defense missile defense systems, as well as radio and navigational technology. All this proves a firm class position and high fighting morality, resolve and military skill, courage and fearlessness. Based on your successful efforts in combat training, you have joined the broad movement of our country's working people under the slogan "Best performance for the international peace day -- permanent performance for the 11th SED Congress." [applause]

This commitment by the working people and the people's soldiers strengthens the GDR in a comprehensive way, allows us to advance in implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and makes peace more secure. Peace is the most precious good of mankind. Defending and preserving it is the most important task of the present time. [applause]

We have today again witnessed the great knowledge and skill of the commanders and political workers, pilots and engineers, as well as all other military specialists. I mention in this connection comrades like Lieutenant Colonel General (Reuschel) and Captain (Frank Zeische) who as pilots of performance class 1 perform excellent work in honor of the 11th party congress. Comrades, you have understood correctly that what matters for us is ensuring peace and fighting against war through high vigilance and combat readiness before war breaks out, and being ready and able at any time to deal a destructive blow to every aggressor. [applause]

Dear comrades, the members of the party-state leadership who are present today have clearly seen that the resolutions of the 10th SED Central Committee meeting have met with great responses everywhere in our country, including in the Armed Forces, and have created new initiatives in socialist competition under the motto "Soldier's deeds for the 11th party congress -- combat ready at any time for peace and socialism." The conscientious performance of their duties every day in the Warsaw Pact's air defense system and their striving for best results in combat training aimed at improving the fighting strength and combat readiness, and employing the means at their disposal effectively and economically -- all this is characteristic of our Armed Forces.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Defense Council, as well as all GDR workers, I express to you my cordial gratitude for and high appreciation of your excellent performance, all comrades in the uniform of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, and civil defense as well as all civilian employees. [applause]

We can note with pride that under the leadership of the SED it has been possible to create in the shape of the NVA an always reliable instrument of power of worker and peasants power. Since its foundation now almost 30 years ago our NVA has become deeply rooted in the people, and it derives new strength continually from the firm unity of party, people, and Army. Already several generations of soldiers, true to the party, have honorably fulfilled their class mission at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies.

Dear comrades, as we all know, our party always attaches high importance to a businesslike and realistic assessment of the international situation. We are doing that now that we are preparing the 11th party congress, which will outline the further road in developing advanced socialist society in the GDR. Alongside the USSR and the other socialist countries, the GDR aggressively and consistently supports peace, security, and a return to detente, and in the same way fights the course of intensified armament that is directed against mankind, fight confrontation, and fights war preparations by the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles. Therefore, we will do everything we can to prevent NATO from changing to its advantage the military-strategic balance achieved with great efforts in particular by the USSR. In full agreement with the CPSU and the Soviet Government, we want to maintain this balance on a constantly decreasing level. [applause]

Dear comrades, we are deeply convinced that the peace forces will be stronger than the adventurous imperialist war parties, even though the struggle for lastingly ensuring world peace may be long. Our optimism is confirmed by the truly historic fact that it has been possible, in particular through the political, economic, and military power of socialism, to safeguard for the European peoples the hitherto longest period of peace in their modern history: 4 decades.

Today the socialist community has an enormous influence on the development of mankind. Thanks to its political stability and its economic and defense potential, it demonstrates itself as an invincible factor for peace and a guarantee of the security of the peoples. As an indivisible component part of the socialist community, the GDR -- under the leadership of our party and in line with its Marxist-Leninist program -- undertakes great efforts to strengthen socialism. For 1 and 1/2 decades the policy of the main task, directed at the well-being of the people, has been consistently realized. Constant improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people and social security in the present and future for all citizens characterizes our social development. And it is our wish that it continue so in the future.

With the realization of the home building program, the extent to which our Republic is further flourishing is becoming visible for millions of people. In line with the economic strategy of our party for the 1980's, we are increasing productivity, efficiency, and quality of work in all areas through comprehensive intensification. The use of the latest discoveries in science and technology increasingly determines production in the combines and enterprises, and in the agricultural producer cooperatives and people's owned farms. Science and culture have reached a high level. The protection of life and concern for the healthy and happy development of children and young people is one of the basic principles of the policy of our state. For all this it is worth working, protecting, and defending with all one's efforts.

On the basis of what has been achieved, we are optimistically approaching the great tasks that will be set for us in the future in all areas of social life.

Dear comrades, the danger created by imperialism makes it more necessary than ever for us to do everything we can to prevent for mankind a nuclear inferno and to achieve a recovery as well as a return to detente in the international situation.

It also makes it necessary for us to halt the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space. Pursuing the nuclear arms race and walking on the verge of a nuclear abyss or ensuring peace through joint action of all those in the world who want this and are guided by common sense and realism -- that is the issue that mankind's existence or nonexistence depends on. We, the GDR and its builders, advocate peace. Socialism is a strong force able to ensure peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, socialism cannot be outarmed, and it also will never accept a change in the military-strategic balance to NATO's advantage. It should also be said that the United States and its NATO allies are by no means the only ones able to develop high technology, including in the military area. This has also again been demonstrated today. [applause] The peace proposals of the USSR, which are fully supported by us, its initiatives for banning all nuclear weapons tests, and its recent proposal to the United Nations on creating an international organization for the peaceful use of space fully take into account the people's hopes for a peaceful future.

For our GDR peace is the highest principle of her policy. In this, party, government, and people wholly concur in firm solidarity. In particular the activities in preparation of the 11th SED Congress are essentially characterized by the recognition rooted deeply in the thinking and acting of the peoples: The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. Here, in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line with capitalism, between the alliance systems of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, we are fully and totally aware of the internationalist responsibility given to us in the fight to safeguard peace.

Commensurate with the coordinated foreign, security, and military policy of the socialist community, the GDR is doing everything within its power and scope to ensure that present and future generations are spared the terrors of war, that our peoples will pursue their peaceful everyday work, and that not confrontation but mutually beneficial cooperation will mark international relations. This applies naturally also to the shaping of our relations with the FRG. In this we are not discouraged by those who, with their mad ideas about the "continued German Reich within its 1937 borders" seek to thwart such a peace policy.

The protection of our Republic's frontiers is service for peace. It is carried out by the units of our NVA and our Border Troops daily with great awareness and great devotedness. For this they deserve our special thanks and appreciation.

Today has been a very beautiful day for all of us, a very beautiful day because of the performance by the Air Force and Air Defense Forces we saw here. On the basis of the resolutions of the 10th SED Central Committee meeting, it is now important to strive for excellent and stable results in political, operational, tactical, and combat training in the command system and in active military service.

We are convinced that the members of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, and the other defense and security organs, shoulder-to-shoulder with our brothers-in-arms and under the proved leadership of the worker class party, will continue to fulfill each order given by the socialist fatherland with dedication and military mastership. [applause]

Therefore, dear friends and comrades, all our energy for the protection of our socialist GDR and for high combat readiness! Everything for the people's well-being and for the ensuring of peace! Forward to the 11th SED Congress! [applause]

HONECKER VIEWS RESULTS OF LAND REFORM AT RALLY

LD031341 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and State Council chairman, at the 2 September rally in Potsdam marking the 40th anniversary of land reform in the GDR -- live]

[Text] Dear residents of the city and Bezirk of Potsdam; dear cooperative farmers; dear FDJ members and Thaelmann Pioneers; dear guests: Today we are celebrating one of the most significant events in the history of the GDR. The 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform symbolizes one of the most striking stages of the antifascist democratic transformation, the basic conditions for which were created by the historic victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force, the USSR over fascism. The expropriation of the Junkers, the placing of the land in the hands of the people, in the hands of those who worked it, was accomplished in hard class conflict. It is a great pleasure for me to convey to all of you, young and old, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform, the most cordial and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR. [applause] Today it is clearer than ever that the democratic land reform introduced a period of far-reaching changes, without which the history of the GDR and its successful development would be unthinkable. The democratic land reform eradicated on the land the roots of German militarism and fascism. That was an event that led the peasants, too, in alliance with the working class, into a new, a socialist future. [applause]

Looking back one can say that at the time, under the leadership of the party of the working class, a path was embarked on along which we are continuing today in that in both town and country we are further shaping the new social systems and developed socialist society, and are doing everything possible for the well-being of our people and for a life in peace and freedom. [applause] The results in socialist competition in agriculture in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which Karin Schultheiss has handed over here, are an outstanding contribution to this and something to be proud of. They demonstrate to everyone that the cooperative farmers and agricultural workers have kept their word and accomplished a great deal for the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform in the fields and in the sheds.

With 11.5 million metric tons of grain -- that is to say, 4.5 metric tons per hectare -- for the second time in the history of the GDR a harvest has been gathered in which the results speak for themselves. In animal products the plans have also been fulfilled and overfulfilled. All this merits the highest regard and recognition. For this we most warmly congratulate our cooperative farmers.

Dear friends and comrades, at the start of this mighty rally we heard the voice [a recording] of the first president of the GDR, Wilhelm Pieck. Forty years ago today, Wilhelm Pieck, the chairman of the German Communist Party (KPD), explained in Kyritz the need for the democratic land reform. It was a truly memorable speech. In the spirit of the KPD appeal of 11 June 1945, he discussed with the peasants and agricultural workers of the then Ostpriegnitz Kreis the expropriation and removal from power of the large landowners.

Participants in this important consultation are among us here today. We welcome them warmly in our ranks. They, too, deserve our gratitude and recognition. [applause]

We all know that in our country's past the Junkers, together with industrial and banking capital, repeatedly played a disastrous role.

They were always among the most aggressive and most reactionary forces. They were pillars of the barbarous Hitler regime, and that is why their removal from power corresponded with the vital interests of our people. In this field, too, we also fulfilled the Potsdam Agreement, which as we know demanded that German militarism and nazism be extirpated root and branch from German soil.

In the former land of Brandenburg alone, Von Arnim, Von Koenigsmark, Von Finkenstein, and whatever they were all called at that time possessed over 50 percent of all the land. An end was put to that. Taking everything together, with the democratic land reform we expropriated without compensation, in face of the bitter resistance and sabotage by hostile elements, 3.3 million hectares of land from the large landowners, war criminals, and active nazis and transferred this land to the state stock of land. Over 325,000 resettlers, agriculteral workers, peasants without enough land and small tenant farmers received some 2 million hectares.

This great revolutionary mass action is one of the convincing proofs that we made use of the historical opportunity that the victory of the USSR and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, and the subsequent liberation of our people from fascism presented. The land reform was the joint work of communists, social democrats, Christians, liberal democrats and nonparty people. It gave a firm foundation to the alliance of the working class and the peasants, which was the political basis of the new order. More than 50,000 peasants with little land, workers, resettlers, small tenant farmers and other members were active in land reform commissions. They did not allow themselves to be disconcerted by difficulties or hostile slogans, nor by animosity or threats of murder. The democratic land reform realized what generations of peasants had dreamed of and for which the peasants had fought since Thomas Muentzer's days. The time of the castle and cottage was ended forever. The Junkers' land passed to the peasants,and since then village life has changed completely. Through socialist transformation and the transition to cooperative work, the liberation of the peasantry was successfully continued and the hereditary backwardness of the village was overcome, step-by-step, with constantly increasing production and constantly growing improvement of living conditions in the countryside. Everyone knows that this was not an easy path. But, as we can see today, it was a successful path. [applause]

Today, because of this, we have not only modern industry, but also modern agriculture and a modern educational system in town and country. We can rightly say that in our country agriculture and industry are working for the well-being and happiness of our people as never before. [applause]

The creation of socialist production relations and the creation and good development of agricultural production cooperatives are among the most important achievements of our Republic. In our country there has been more change in recent years than in previous centuries. There have long been no exploiters, no farm labourers, no maids. Now, talent, diligence, and love of agricultural work can fully develop.

Here there is full employment in both town and village. Terms such as unemployment and new poverty belong to another world, to the so-called Western world. Over 90 percent of the cooperative farmers of our Republic have today completed vocational training. All the achievements of social policy, which are the result of common industrious work, apply equally to town and country. Our cooperative farmers, who at present are using every moment to harvest all the crops and till the fields again, see the purpose of the efforts in vigorously supporting for a long time ahead the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. With this course our party is at pains to guarantee the material and cultural standard of living of the people and improve it progressively.

What is necessary for this is above all the further safeguarding of peace. The strengthening of socialism and safeguarding of peace constitute the basic task in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, as we all know, the fruits of industrious work can only ripen in peace and benefit the people. Therefore, in our opinion there is no more important task today than to unite all forces worldwide to safeguard mankind from a nuclear inferno. This includes bringing about an improvement in the international situation, halting the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space. [applause]

A nuclear arms race or peaceful cooperation -- this is the question today. I want to repeat here that the "to be or not to be" of mankind depends on the answer. We are in favor of confrontation being lessened through detente, and we are in favor of detente being placed on firmer foundations. The USSR's proposals for the safeguarding of peace point the way, and we fully support them, especially the initiative for a ban on all nuclear weapon tests, and the latest proposals to the United Nations for the creation of a world organization for the peaceful use of space. As we stated at the seventh SED Central Committee session, it is a matter of fighting now more than ever for the safeguarding of peace and thus for our people's future in peace and freedom.

We are people with both feet planted on the ground. We view the future with optimism because we are convinced that mankind is quite capable of controlling the warmongers. Of course, the future struggle will not be easy; it will face us with many tests, but we wage this struggle in the certainty that in the final analysis the cause of peace will triumph. Every high performance, every good deed for the strengthening of our socialist GDR is a contribution to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

Dear people of Potsdam, friends and comrades, members of the FDJ and the Thaelmann Pioneers, and all present, to mark the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform, we wish everyone from this mighty rally that the (?bread) of the people will always flourish well in peace. Best wishes and above all health and success to all cooperative farmers and the workers in socialist agriculture who are performing great work for this. [applause]

Long live our socialist GDR! Forward, dear friends, to the 11th SED Congress! [applause]

NEW DEPUTY AIR FORCE/AIR DEFENSE FORCES COMMANDER

AU040854 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 30 August on page 4 carries an 1,800-word unattributed report on the 29 August visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to a base of the GDR Air Force/Air Defense Forces. After describing how Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces. After describing how Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, familiarized Erich Honecker and the other guests with the multifaceted arms of the fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft, the report continues: "An impressive overview of the results of the innovators' movement was provided in the hall of the control and repair squadron. Major General Ehrenfried Ullmann, deputy chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, informed Erich Honecker and the other comrades of the party-state leadership that the innovators in the Air Force/Air Defense Forces, with the FDJ members in the Thaelmann drive in the lead, have proposed 2,056 ideas and solutions.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU041201 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "No Other Way"]

[Text] For the past few weeks there has been a "strange" dialogue between Moscow and Washington, the major characteristic of which is that while one party comes forward with peace initiatives and concrete steps for curbing the arms race, the other systematically ignores these and, what is more, makes its opposite intentions clear also with concrete steps. It was obvious that sooner or later the situation would be commented on at the highest level in Moscow, all the more so since the Geneva meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan is only a few weeks away.

Well, this comprehensive analysis of the situation made the headlines worldwide over the weekend, when the answers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the U.S. TIME newsmagazine were published. It would be difficult to summarize briefly all the important points of the interview, but it is only natural to underline the salient features of the political line, which is permeated with common sense, reality, and responsibility.

Only this could make the Soviet leader say that in the current international situation, described as complicated, tense, and even dangerously explosive, there is no other way than the way of peaceful coexistence; and although the arms race continues and the latest Soviet initiatives were openly rejected by U.S. leaders, one's way of thinking and acting should be framed by peaceful ideas and not by warlike ideas. And it is this that makes him say that the start of a qualitatively new phase in the arms race, the militarization of space, must be stopped. Otherwise, it will be much more difficult, if it is at all possible, to arrive at a more favorable phase than hitherto in Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is natural that the USSR has been forced to assess the prospects of the planned summit "more cautiously" since the United States responded to the moratorium on nuclear tests with a new nuclear explosion and instead of possible negotations on the peaceful utilization of space decided to make a live test of its antisatellite weapon. Gorbachev said: "Despite this we are seriously preparing for the meeting and attach hopes to it." But the summit will only make sense if there are concrete and objective talks and an honest dialogue free of prejudices.

This, of course, assumes that people in Washington will abandon the other "strange dialogue" they have preferred in the past few weeks.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY MEETS LASAR, HAVASI

LD031454 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. secretary of agriculture, Mr John Block, has left Budapest. His talks with his Hungarian host and counterpart, Mr Jeno Vancsa, covered the extension of bilateral agro-related cooperation.

Mr Block was also received by Prime Minister Mr Gyorgy Lazar and Mr Ferenc Havasi, a secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. The U.S. agricultural delegation visited the Babolna State Farm, food-processing and animal-breeding plants, and two household plots.

HAVASI SPEECH ON MINING PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT

AU041056 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[MTI report: "We Will Lay the Foundation for a Newer Development and Greater Production in Mining -- Ferenc Havasi Speech at the Miners' Day Celebration in Tatabanya"]

[Text] Tatabanya was festively decorated on Friday. Several thousand people were present at Vertanuk Square, which was also decorated with banners, where a wreath-laying ceremony was held in tribute to the martyrs of the shooting by the gendarmes in 1919. This was also the place where at one time the miners protested against a series of arrests and 19 of them fell victim to the onrush of the gendarmes. Miners' Day is celebrated in our fatherland to commemorate this incident on the first Sunday of September each year.

The representatives of KISZ and the town's miners and sportsmen arrived in gala uniforms at the wreath-laying ceremony accompanied by music provided by the miners' brass band. After the national anthem, the flowers of tribute were laid at the memorial by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee; Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Laszlo Kovacs, secretary general of the Trade Union of Mining Industry Workers; Albert Antaloczy, first secretary of the Komarom County party committee; and representatives of party, state, and social bodies in the town and county.

Following the wreath-laying ceremony a gala was held in the community center.

Antal Schalkhammer, secretary of the trade union committee of the Tatabanya coalmines enterprise welcomed the participants. Then Ferenc Havasi made a speech.

At the beginning, he conveyed the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to those assembled at the celebration and to all members of the Hungarian community of miners.

He said: "On the first Sunday of September we will commemorate, for the 35th time, the victims of the shooting 66 years ago by the gendarmes in Tatabanya. We bow before the miner martyrs of the workers' movement and remember with appreciation those generations whose members chose this physically challenging vocation. On these occasions we respectively think about those forebears who lost their lives during the course of their duties struggling against nature, which can endanger their heroic work. This day is for us a day of commemoration, respect toward the heroes, and a day of miners' unity.

"The mining industry and coal mining have experienced difficult decades even after the liberation. Fate has not spoiled the people in this trade because they have always had to do the most difficult jobs, have had to work where they were most needed. The miners of Tatabanya are exemplary in continuing the tradition of our glorious forebears, the miner martyrs of 1919, the same way as those who participated in the antiwar, antifascist, and partisan fights."

Ferenc Havasi continued by speaking about the changing requirements in economic construction and expressed appreciation for the work by the miners, who have prevailed in these difficult times.

"Because of the extremely harsh winter this year, demand for energy increased and so production had to be intensified. In the first months of the year when there was the greatest need, thousands of miners sacrified their days off and worked even on Saturdays and Sundays on the coal, oil, and gas fields.

The miners' willingness to sacrifice, their endurance, their strength of will, and their heroic steadfastness have again called forth the esteem of the entire country.

"In proportion to the country's economic resources, the government has recently taken several measures to improve the conditions of coal mining and the miners. The goals to be achieved in the long term are: continuous wage enhancement, preferential housing programs, new investments, technological development, modernization of mining, development in coal preparation and utilization, and improving quality. This is all required by a mining industry that is efficient, technically developed, more economic, and more protective of the people.

"It is well known that during recent decades significant economic changes have taken place and the value of the treasures of the earth have increased to a great extent. The main reason for this is that increasing demands must be satisfied from limited mineral resources. New development has required a new approach, through which economic progress and development can only be achieved by ever increasing human performance, such as research and accelerated, technological development, while the consumption of raw materials and energy remains unchanged or lower."

"All this requires higher technology in extraction and processing. Mining must be carried out in unfavorable geophysical conditions and must conquer depths that were never before thought possible. These difficulties may only be mastered with the use of high technology." Ferenc Havasi said that "employing new, automated, and electronic equipment will transform work in the mines." He stressed that the people working in the mines will be confronted with new requirements, will produce higher yields, and workplaces and the safety of the miners will greatly depend on their precision.

Ferenc Havasi further said that "progress must be accompanied, as before, by increasing the protection of the workers' health, improving safety in the pits, and introducing active safety measures to prevent danger. Solutions must be found that will result in ever fewer people working in unsanitary and dangerous environments. It is just as important to ensure that new production methods will not further pollute the environment, and if pollution occurs that it be corrected with the minimum expenditure required."

The secretary of the Central Committee reviewed the most important tasks of the mining industry in Komarom County and continued:

"For a long time our people had no problems with the fuel supply. The government is determined to adopt suitable measures for a steady allocation of provisions. The Council of Ministers is continuously involved with the fuel supply. In order to provide for losses due to long production breaks, on the one hand all the firms involved must carry out the necessary steps, and on the other hand, imports must be increased. As a result of the measures adopted by state bodies, there will be some more quality coal available this year than there was for effective consumption last year. Further efforts must be made to improve regional distribution and ensure that various types of coal will be available according to demand. We will do our best to provide a steady supply of coal, heating oil, gas, and wood," stressed Ferenc Havasi, who then wished great success and good luck to the great family of miners in fulfilling the tasks facing the mining industry.

Next, Ferenc Havasi bestowed decorations on eight miners, among them Ferenc Neukum, foreman of the Csordakut mine, who received the work order, golden class.

The gala evening ended with a program by a symphony orchestra of the miners and artists of the opera house.

GOVERNMENT 29 AUG SESSION DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENT

LD301115 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) -- As reported, at its Thursday session the Hungarian Government discussed achievements in the protection of the environment and decided changes in the management of environmental protection.

By way of a favourable achievement the decline in farmlands has been slowed, but it is less favourable that the present pace of soil improvement is proving too slow to cope with the deterioration of soil fertility. Considerable improvement is required in the use of agricultural chemicals so that the sparing of the environment will be considered an important requirement.

Further deterioration of the quality of surface waters has been halted or slowed and conditions of the protection of the quality of the water of Lake Balaton have been created. The consistent implementation of the relative government measures is expected to produce further results.

As a result of appropriate measures, the degree of pollution of the country's air has decreased with some 25 per cent less solid polluting agents being discharged into the air. (It is even more remarkable that the improvement has been achieved at the most polluted regions of the country.)

The standard of control of compliance with environment protection provisions has also improved.

The recently approved resolution of the Council of Ministers is aimed at coordinating the control of environment protection efforts, extending the scope of activity of the councils to comprise also matters of environment and giving more authority to the national office of environment and nature protection. The government has noted that the newly formed parliament created an Area Development and Environment Protection Committee that will assume the duties of the National Environment and Nature Protection Council.

LOSONCZI, MAROTHY VISIT AGRICULTURAL FAIR

AU281337 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] MTI -- On 22 August, Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council, visited the 70th National Agricultural and Food Industrial Fair and Show. He was received by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Laszlo Korosvolgyi, the director general of Hungexpo.

Jeno Vancsa gave a short briefing about the fair. Following this, the chairman of the Presidential Council toured the various exhibits, while the leaders of some special branches of agriculture briefed Losonczi about the newest products and about the efforts enterprises are making in development and exports.

The guest next visited the exhibitions showing the agricultural results of the USSR, PPR, SRV, Romania, GDR, Bulgaria, and CSSR. This was followed by a walk to the gardening pavilion. Losonczi then visited the open-air shows, including the Rada tractors and the exhibition of Yugoslav enterprises producing agricultural machinery. He also talked with individual small farmers who exhibited their produce according to counties.

Pal Losonczi spent a long time with the exhibitors of animal husbandry, where he was briefed on various breeding programs, and the experts showed a variety of animals obtained through cross-breeding. The round ended at the largest exhibit of the present agricultural fair, the pavilion of the Babolna National Farm. In the inner yard, a five-in-hand gave a show and the chairman of the Presidential Council visited the exhibition of various production systems.

On Thursday, Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy premier, also visited the fair. Marothy was received by Laszlo Papocsi, deputy minister of Agriculture and Food, and Ferenc Schiffert, director of the Budapest International Fair. The deputy premier was briefed about the various exhibitions of the National Agricultural Fair, and then he visited the exhibit.

RISE IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COSTS VIEWED

AU290651 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Janos Dudas, head of a main department at the Central Statistical Office: "Why Does It Cost That Much? -- the Expenses of Homebuilding"]

[Excerpts] The cost of housing has been increasing sharply year after year. Nowadays one often hears: Why does it cost so much more? The increased interest is understandable: Because the number of state-built apartments has decreased, there are more and more people who do not "receive" apartments, and consequently there is a larger number of people who set up on their own a new or their first living quarters.

Housing construction is carried out by state enterprises, cooperatives, and small tradesmen, and between them they built 297,000 dwellings between 1981 and 1984. All three sectors considered, the cost of housing in Hungary increased one and a half times during the past 4 years. Those built by private contractors have shown the greatest deviation from the average. The increase in costs was significantly higher during these 4 years than in the same period of the last 5-year plan.

The construction increase per square meter built by the state enterprises grew from 5.2 percent in the 1976-1980 period to 8.5 percent in the 1981-83 period; in 1983 it reached 13.7 percent and slowed to 7.4 percent last year. Comparing the average cost of building, the price of an apartment built by state enterprises in the eighties was 424,000 forints; in 1984 it was 587,000 forints and the price of apartments built by cooperatives was 465,000 forints and 606,000 forints, respectively. The privately built ones cost 405,000 forints and 713,000 forints respectively. This extremely great price difference is closely related to the fact that the new family houses are increasingly larger and the size of the newest ones has already reached 97 square meters.

The building construction of those apartment houses where only one-bedroom apartments have been built increased by 17 percent against the total average of apartments finished by state enterprises. The considerably smaller apartments cost much more per square meter than the larger apartments.

The increase of the costs in construction, which exceeded 24 percent, also played a significant role.

The price of furniture increased 50 percent, bathtubs 87 percent, construction reinforcement 300 percent, steel products 36 percent, and window glazing 30 percent during the past 4 years.

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 3 SEPTEMBER

Clergy, Elections, Unrest

LD031912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Correspondent Marek Kassa report on press conference by Jerzy Urban, Polish Government official press spokesman, for foreign journalists in Warsaw on 3 September; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Urban] "American newspapers have reported some statements by the Department of State spokesman that the American Government will not hold talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski during his stay in New York at the UN session. In connection with these strange declarations I want to state that the Polish side has not requested such talks, has not proposed them, and, what's more, did not exert itself for them. Statements of this kind are, thus, not justified by any motion of the Polish side and only prove bad manners of my American fellow spokesman."

The spokesman also referred back today to his statements at previous conferences.

[Urban] "Some commentators misunderstood my statement at the previous conference, which was the answer to the Greek correspondent's question. I said that elections were strictly a state act and that there were not talks in progress between the government and the episcopate on elections and that the episcopate manages a religious body, separated from the state, so as an institution of the church it does not take part in elections. Because of the misunderstandings that arose as a result of that, and particularly suggestions that the government spokesman, like an agitator of the underground, discourages bishops from participating in the elections, I want to explain that my words only referred to the episcopate as a religious institution and not to individual bishops. Bishops -- and, in fact, all priests -- are citizens of our country, and for this reason we expect the participation in the elections of bishops and priests, just as we similarly encourage all Polish citizens who feel a patriotic need to influence the course of state matters and help shape relations in our country and Poland's development to take part in the elections."

Jerzy Urban also corrected Western mass media's reports concerning the events in Poland on 31 August this year.

[Urban] "Western agencies and newspapers delivered untrue reports on nonexistent unrest in Poland on 31 August. These reports were either invented, or the facts were blown out of proportion in a biased way. REUTER reported that the militia dispersed a march of 2,000 people in Krakow. There was no march and nobody dispersed anybody: 150 people set off towards the old market and 50 people reached it.

"The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that truncheons were used to disperse the crowd, which did not happen. There was an attempt to organize a demonstration, but it failed and people left after the Citizens Militia's appeal. Nineteen organisers were detained. Sentencing applications were submitted to the misdemeanour court against 17 people, and 16 of them were sentenced to fines. By the way, the hunger strike in Biezanow has ended.

"In Warsaw, according to that agency -- that is, REUTER -- the militia dispersed a demonstration consisting of 1,000 people. The French radio, citing AFP, talked about 7,000 and later about 10,000. There were neither 7,000 nor 10,000.

The times are different. Everyone who left the church in Zoliborz and was waiting for trams and buses was counted.

"The agencies reported that the crowd shouted 'Urban is lying!' Did REUTER, AFP, and the ASSOCIATED PRESS all of a sudden decide to lie? REUTER reported that several thousand people demonstrated in Szczecin -- a complete invention. A dozen or so people were shouting after the mass, and nobody joined them.

"The incident lasted a few minutes.

"However, gentlemen, you have overlooked Wroclaw where there was a minor attempt to organize a demonstration and two people, out of 300 who had gathered, were detained. In Gdansk there was ideal order. Radio Free Europe [RFE] assessed the number of those who, together with Walesa, gathered near the monument of shipyard workers as 500. For the first time the figures reported by RFE are compatible with the estimates of our law and order authorities.

"I state: Contrary to the Western correspondents' reports, there was order in the country. No demonstrations were dispersed by the use of force -- that means truncheons, gas, or water -- anywhere. There was no need to do that. We assess the course of the events on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreements of 1980 as a total failure of the underground and the so-called opposition. Please put it down: a total failure!"

Here is a part of the government spokesman's reply to a question whether he knows of 5-page so-called Solidarity report:

[Urban] "I read this document, called a program, from Free Europe's transcript. The alleged program published by Lech Walesa in the Western press was not the program and consisted of nothing new. Walesa announced that he wanted to make a constructive contribution in our public life, whereas he produced a libel -- a text condemning everything that existed in Poland and that is being done. It is nothing new that political extremists do not like our policy. The only proposal by Mr Walesa's experts is as follows: Recognize us as partners again and start talking with us and everything in Poland will become splendid at once.

"I want to recall that it already happened. During the whole of 1981 and earlier we were trying to negotiate, but all attempts for agreement were persistently torpedoed by Mr Walesa and his associates, and the situation in Poland got worse -- indeed, tragically worse.

"The Ninth PZPR Congress passed detailed, courageous, and innovative program for the country. This has been and remains the most positive program based on consistent drawing of conclusions from the workers protest in 1980, and from all the wrong that was at the base of the protest. Among those who passed this program there were about 20 percent of Solidarity members.

"The leadership of former Solidarity, led by Walesa, adopted the following attitude towards this program: Posters were displayed showing an empty plate with two bones on its resembling a knife and a fork. A caption read that this was the program of the ninth congress. Next, the so called hunger marches were organized, despite the fact that even then no one was hungry in Poland.

"Mr Walesa and his friends attempt to continue that fashion of discussion on Polish affairs, and that causes a situation in which fewer and fewer people in Poland pay any attention at all to their documents, words, and persons."

Gorbachev TIME Interview

LD031231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban, held his usual Tuesday meeting with foreign correspondents today. He stated among other things that the replies by Mikhail Gorbachev to questions from the American TIME weekly and the remarks made by the CPSU Central Committee secretary general in a conversation with representatives of that weekly made a great impression on the Polish public. Poles universally approve of the Soviet leader's line of thinking and the content of these statements.

Jerzy Urban declared that we firmly support the Soviet proposal to halt armaments and the point of view expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev on Soviet-American relations. The issue of preventing the militarization of space and treating this as an essential premise of disarmament agreements in other fields and the Soviet standpoint in its entirety fully correspond to Poland's national interests. The spokesman pointed out that Mikhail Gorbachev's statements were made on the anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on Poland.

PRESIDIUM ASSESSES INDUSTRIES, SPATIAL PLANNING

LD021947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] During today's debate the Government Presidium assessed, among other things, the state of implementation of its own decisions and the decisions of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, concerning the socioeconomic conditions of the functioning of the metropolitan, Katowice, Poznan, Gzestochowa, Radom voivodships and the Zulawy area. Issues of the construction industry and power and heat supply were given special attention. The state of spatial management of the country, including great urban areas and voivodship cities, was also a subject of discussion. The need for consistent actions aiming at halting the process of natural environment degradation was pointed out. The need to take economic calculations and social aspects into account in the spatial policy was recalled. The need to territorially limit towns located on good farming land was also pointed out in the discussion.

CC EDUCATION COMMISSION MEETS; REPLACES CHAIRMAN

AU031117 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug-1 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Piotr Rzadca report]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Education and Science Commission met on 30 August to discuss current problems in higher schools and in education in general. The meeting was chaired by Professor Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Under secretary Stanislaw Nowacki and Director Janusz Steperski from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education discussed the teaching of sociopolitical subjects and reported about the new curricular solutions concerning these subjects. The subjects include philosophy, general sociology, political economics, and politics.

The commission approved of the proposals that had been made, supporting the suggestion that the new teaching programs for these subjects be introduced during the next academic year.

It was recalled that in recent years, political opponents have tried to remove social knowledge from teaching curricula in order to prevent a proper citizen-like awareness among students. The scientific and academic nature of sociopolitical subjects and their importance for the training of future intelligentsia cadres was stressed. The meeting considered what sort of conditions for the effective teaching of the social sciences should be created and expressed anxiety over the question of textbooks and other teaching material. Attention was drawn to the need to constantly raise the qualification of lecturers and supply them regularly with an exhaustive current information about basic social phenomena in the country. The ways to recruit and train new cadres were considered. The commission also stressed the importance of combining science with social practice.

Educational institutions were discussed following a report by Under Secretary Nowacki about work on rules governing the amended law on higher education. Over 30 such rules are being prepared in order to implement the new legal solutions as quickly as possible and at the same time guarantee the efficient functioning of educational institutions. The commission asked many questions on the issues and presented opinions on some of these rules. The particular powers of student self-governments, the role of social councils inside colleges, and preparations for the new academic year were discussed, among other things.

Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing, told the commission about the current situation inside education and the problems that the new school year will bring. He recalled that schools are educating an enormous number of children, young people, and adults -- 8.1 million, which is 200,000 more than last year. He spoke about difficulties with the education back-up service, which are causing crowding in kindergartens and classrooms; the reasons behind delays with the printing of textbooks; the situation with teachers; and the growth of young people's interest in studying in colleges of general education. The minister's report inspired an energetic discussion among those members of the commission who are teachers, who gave many examples of current problems inside schools.

In connection with Comrade T. Porebski's assumption of the leadership of the Central Committee's Internal Party Commission, T. Porebski proposed, with the recommendation of the Politburo, that Professor Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, be appointed chairman of the Central Committee's Education and Science Commission. The commission unanimously voted Comrade Bednarski its chairman.

Comrade Bronislaw Rarus and Leszek Miller, Central Committee departmental directors, also took part in the meeting. The following spoke: Roman Broszkiewicz, Marek Bartosik, Tadeusz Chmielniak, Zdzislaw Grzelak, Zdzislawa Gabska, Miroslawa Kozian, Antoni Kwiatkowski, Zbigniew Krupinski, Zbigniew Kowalski, Zofia Makowska, Josef Nowak, Kazimierz Skawara, and Antoni Dragan.

CC PLENUM RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT CITED

AU030926 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- In its Friday 30 August issue TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive summary of a "Report on the Implementation of the Resolution of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum," which, let us recall, took place in Warsaw last October and was devoted to an assessment of the implementation of that part of the Ninth PZPR Congress program related to strengthening the state; developing socialist democracy; and perpetuating law, order, and social discipline.

The present "report" deals with the current implementation of this plenum's resolution. These are the most important points:

-- The period since the 17th plenum is a short one, therefore a basis for a fuller assessment of the results achieved in political normalization and social accord will be provided by the elections to the Ninth Sejm. These will permit regular assessments of the changes taking place in the socialist political system.

-- We already know today, however, that these changes are not smooth. On the one hand, we note a revival of trade union activity and a consolidation of the trade union movement's social position. Youth unions are achieving greater importance. The Sejm's energy has been a high level, especially during the final part of the latest term. The people's councils that were elected 1 year ago are consolidating their political position.

The sphere of influence of socialism's political opponents is narrowing down. But on the other hand, the many negative social phenomena are causing concern. Some citizens still retain an attitude of passivenesss, mistrust, and so on. Despite the activity undertaken by the state administration, the bureaucratism that does not conform to the social obligations of officials representing a socialist state has still not been fully rooted out.

The functioning of many public services is encountering justified public criticism. Criminal trends have not been eliminated in many spheres (for example, crimes against public and private property). Political clericalism a source of intolerance that harms dialogue between the socialist state and the church in Poland, is still causing concern;

-- A general assessment of the implementation of the 17th plenum's decisions must take into account both the actual progress achieved and the weaknesses and delays that are still occurring;

-- Further on, the "report" gives concrete facts that illustrate, among other things, that the results of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum are being propagated. It discusses the activity of representative bodies of state authority -- the Sejm, people's councils, and self-government -- as well as matters concerning the social consultations, which have proved themselves in our political culture and are becoming a permanent part of it.

-- Next, the "report" discusses social organizations. It notes the great changes that have occurred in the trade union movement and the animation of workers' self-management bodies.

-- Further on, the "report" also discusses improvements to the state administration, the party's cadres policy, and increased controls over the socioeconomic and political system.

-- An extensive part of the "report" gives data relating to the perpetuation of law, order, and social discipline and the problems associated with this. It is stressed that attention may not be limited to the activity of bodies that protect the public order. A clear growth in the public feeling of security may only be achieved through the joint activity of trade unions, workers' self-management bodies, political organizations, schools, factory managements, and so on.

-- The "report" also states the need to improve legal-state education in school.

The final part of the "report" draws attention to the following issues: the development of national accord; the successful continuation by the Ninth Sejm on the Eighth Sejm's activity and experience; a constant improvement to the social effects of the state administration's work; seeing to it that the law in force conforms to the line of socialist renewal, accord, and struggle; additions to and the consistent use of existing resources designed to combat crime; and steady political and ideological struggle in order to further reduce the influence of domestic and foreign opponents of socialism.

CZYREK INTERVIEWED AS CANDIDATE FOR SEJM DEPUTY

AU031131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and Sejm candidate on the national list, by Jan Ruszczyc: "TRYBUNA LUDU Presents Sejm Candidates -- Everything Is Important -- Talking to Comrade Jozef Czyrek"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Ruszczyc: During the stormy days of August 1980 you took over the post of foreign minister and held it for almost 2 years. What were the most important tasks of your tenure?

Czyrek: As for our relations with the socialist countries we had to make them understand our situation and win their trust and support. We won the support and trust of the USSR and other socialist countries. During that -- the most difficult period we have ever experienced -- this support and trust were most invaluable for us. Our task in our relations with the Western countries was to counter attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, to oppose efforts to unleash a civil war in Poland, and, following 13 December 1981, to fight the sanctions and restrictions imposed against us by NATO countries. At that time and later, our diplomacy continued to wage a sharp struggle to rebuild the PPR's position in the international arena and to defend its basic interests. This struggle is still continuing.

Another feature of those days that I also remember is the spring of 1981 and preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress. At that time, the party organization of the transportation equipment plant in Rzeszow surprisingly proposed that I should be its chief delegate to the congress. At a time when an upsurge of justified and unjustified actions against higher party functionaries was sweeping the country and when the extremists were attacking primarily the leading cadres of the state, the workers of a larger plant in Rzeszow proposed that I, a minister from Warsaw, should represent them at the congress. No doubt they were also influenced by the fact that I was born not far from Rzeszow.... They sent me a telegram asking me to come to see them. In those days, I regarded his as an expression of great trust.

Ruszczyc: In August 1982 the party leadership asked you to deal with ideology side by side with international affairs.

Czyrek: This is a new area of work for me, but my previous general experience is of great help. Everything is important in a man's life.

Ruszczyc: Many people think that ideological activities are something abstract and divorced from real life. What is your view?

Czyrek: Nothing could be more erroneous. Our ideology is centered on man -- the working man and his good. While some ideologies are more concerned with extraterrestrial existence, we stick to life as it is and want to improve it for man, through man, and in the name of man.

The French Revolution, which destroyed feudalism, expressed its ideological credo in the famous slogan "Freedom, equality, and fraternity." We have no such slogan to express our ideology, but we did take over the slogan of the French Revolution. The overriding values of socialism include the good of man, social justice, people's rule, and the idea of peace, internationalism, and international security.

Ruszczyc: Could you remind the readers what your work in the Central Committee consists of?

Czyrek: On behalf of the Politburo I coordinate the party's ideological work and exert direct control over the Central Committee Foreign Department.

We regard as most crucial the activities to intensify the theory of Marxism-Leninism; to analyze and classify the present phenomena of the socioeconomic life of Poland and the world; and to produce creative and scientific reports on the most recent experience of our party against the background of the development of the entire workers movement. At present, we are working most intensively to draw up the party's long-term program, which will be presented to the 10th PZPR Congress after it has been extensively discussed. The Ideological Commission, which I chair, is playing an important role in these preparations, and I hope its contribution will be very productive.

Ruszczyc: You are one of the 50 Sejm candidates on the national list. How often have you been a Sejm deputy?

Czyrek: The coming Sejm elections are the first elections for me as candidate for Sejm deputy. I know the Sejm via Sejm commissions and as a member of the government. I think that the new Sejm and the supreme agencies it will appoint will face tasks of great importance. They will have to continue socialist renewal as well as to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to accomplish new tasks posed by life, which does not stand still.

SZCZECIN RADIO PROGRAM MARKS ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

LD021010 [Editorial Report] Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish at 1510 GMT on 30 August carries a 5 minute program marking the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Szczecin Accord, presented by (Ryszard Mysiak). (Mysiak) opens the program by asking Professor (Waldemar Grzywacz), chairman of the voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], to reflect on this event.

(Grzywacz) said: "First and foremost, it was right for an agreement to be signed between representatives of the authorities and society, on the basis of mutual control and (?dispute) in the realization of the terms of the August agreements." He adds: "Unfortunately, the agreements were made in a period of violent tensions and passions, and in view of this the two sides were aware of the unrealistic nature of certain of the points written into the agreements. Both sides viewed them as unrealistic from the start, but for tactical reasons one side introduced them, while the other agreed to subscribe to them. One example of an unrealistic demand was the requirement that housing problems be solved within 5 years."

(Grzywacz) also says that he did not think the public represented by Solidarity genuinely believed in the feasibility of such a demand.

At this point the presenter interrupts, saying that he had asked the shipyard workers why they had agreed to the inclusion of such a demand: They agreed to it apparently because of an overwhelming desire to return to normal life after 2 weeks of simply occupying the shipyard, he states.

In response, (Grzywacz) says that because the shipyard workers wanted order and calm, and knew that certain of the Solidarity leaders were (?inflamed) in this area, they agreed to a point like this, while remaining well aware that it was unrealistic.

He continues: "The social contract that concerns us all -- namely the public and that part of it which wields power -- calls for a certain verification and modification. The things that were written down in the heat of the moment, sometimes under the influence of demagogy, and which sometimes were imposed forcibly on the other side, now -- 5 years later, when we have calm and know the realities -- call for verification and, as it were, amendment, or the drawing up of a new social agreement."

(Grzywacz) concludes by saying that this should be a general accord between the whole of society, represented at present by the trade unions and PRDN. The latter thus supports the proposal for a new social contract recently put forward by the new trade unions; assembled in the National Trade Union Accord. There has to be a realistic social contract in which the whole of society can join to bring about its implementation.

HISTORY, VALUE OF AUGUST 1980 ACCORDS NOTED

AU301105 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Andrzej Barcikowski: "The Enduring Value of Social Agreements]

[Excerpts] A huge wave of discontent began to rise in our country 5 years ago. The socioeconomic policy implemented in the seventies, the concept of exercising power and the manner in which it was exercised, and the aims and methods of propaganda were called into question. The suppression of critical opinions took on a dramatic form. The contradictions that emerged could have turned into a conflict that would have been difficult to control.

Viewing the events of the summer of 1980 from the perspective of the history, we see that the workers class proved once more that in our troubled recent history it is a key force, capable of exerting a beneficial influence on the fundamental direction of policy. It also emerged that effective methods of socialist democracy for exercising such influence had taken insufficient root in settled and generally recognized forms.

The political crisis of 5 years ago was to a certain extent a repetition of the experiences of 1956 and 1970, but at the same time it was a departure from the events of those years in terms of its gravity and the manner in which it was resolved. It was a more serious crisis in that more goals and methods of implementing policy were shattered than ever before, and because it was also a moral crisis whose source, it was said, lay in the bad example set by "those at the top." As for the manner in which it was resolved, it differed from previous crises in that for the first time an approach which centered on social agreement was adopted.

The agreements dealt with more than the immediate economic demands or the manner in which strikes were to be ended: Their scope was far greater. They contained a unique vision of the demands for social change that would restore to many values in a socialist system their true meaning. That is how most citizens understood the agreements at the time. And that is how we, 5 years later, must conceive of their fundamental meaning.

It should not, however, be forgotten that at the heart of the demands formulated at Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie rested on the justified belief that socialism must prove itself in the conditions that it creates for working people; the extent of economic progress is not by itself sufficient, if difficulties persist in finding apartments and buying essential drugs in pharmacies and meat in food stores.

The most enduring value of the August-September accords lives on, if only in the influence the agreements had on the whole area of socialist democracy. August 1980 was a time when all those in Polish public life, especially those who perform leadership functions, had to accept that socialist democracy cannot exist in words alone, but must prove itself in practice, that it is not just a gesture but an unavoidable necessity which cannot be disposed of with a semblance of democracy.

No honest observer of or participant in the processes which have taken place in Poland since August 1980 can deny that profound moves toward democracy have occurred in our political culture.

The mechanisms of people's power have been developed; the openness of policy implementation has grown immeasurably; public discussion of issues is more frank and has more bearing on decisionmaking. The traditional domains of self-management have been expanded and new ones have appeared. A class-based trade union movement has at last been formed. Guarantees of citizens' rights and law and order have been strengthened. The coalition-like approach to governing the state has been continued. These achievements are the ideological and moral legacy of the August-September accords; they are the capital drawn from the fund of those experiences.

A second current of change stemming from the letter and spirit of the accords is that of economic reform. At a time of unfavorable economic and political conditions reform was undertaken to bring about the essential coordination of management relations with the level of productive capacity.

The introduction of martial law did not put an end to the ideas of August 1980. For the accords contained obligations toward the workers class and society as a whole, and not to the irresponsible leaders of "Solidarity's" National Commission. After 13 December 1981, these undertakings did not cease to be the criteria by which the authorities are judged and by which they judge themselves.

The line adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress is a continuation of the spirit of the August agreements. There has been no departure from this line. And that is the best proof of the authorities' respect for the obligations undertaken toward the workers 5 years ago.

HARVEST WORK PROGRESS, DIFFICULTIES DETAILED

AU301356 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] The warm, sunny weather on Saturday and Sunday enabled farmers to speed up the harvest. Unfortunately, rain once again interrupted the harvesting of cereal crops in western and northern regions, where the harvest is progressing the slowest.

Thanks to the hard work performed by people and machines, 70 percent of the country's cereal crops had been gathered by Saturday, 24 August. Two million, two hundred thousand metric tons have been purchased, 0.5 million tons less than in the same period last year. This year's purchase of cereals was also complicated by the need to separate grain according to its intended use. The ripest grain is not accepted at procurement points. It should be used as feed. On 26 August Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba informed the press about the way the harvest was progressing.

In the central voivodships, the east of the country and in certain western voivodships -- Zielona Gora and Gorzow -- the harvest is almost over. In other areas the half-way points has been passed, but in the north of the country -- in Elblag, Gdansk, Slupsk, and Koszalin voivodships, as well as in Kujaway -- progress has been slower. Crops in these areas are entangled, overgrown with weeds, and difficult to harvest.

After completing their harvests, socialized farms, in which the harvest has been proceeding efficiently, dispatch their combines to private farms. All owners of combines should act in a similar fashion. Unfortunately, some farmers refuse to help their neighbors with the harvesting of week-entangled crops on account of the greater costs and the possibility of damage being caused to machines. This is not a proper civic attitude. During a late harvest no combine should stand idle when there are crops to be harvested nearby. It might be useful for neighboring voivodships and communes to help each other in more than one instance.

This year soldiers are playing a greater part in the harvest. Their help includes the transportation of cereals from procurement points to elevators.

The oilseed rape harvest has already ended: One million, seventy-five thousand tons of rape have been bought, which is more than ever before, and the edible oil and fast food industry expects to receive delivery of another 10-15 thousand tons.

The changeable weather and the very late harvest have created complications for the supply of seeds for winter crops, especially rye seed. There are abundant supplies of wheat seed. Shortages of the usual standard of rye seed in certain areas will be made up for by transferring rye seed from areas where good quality rye seed is available.

Minister Stanislaw Zieba informed journalists about additional supplies of tires to agriculture and the government's decision to supply an additional 350,000 tons of coal to the countryside. In addition to this, coal that was to be delivered at in the fourth quarter of this year will be delivered sooner. The countryside should receive an extra 500,000 metric tons of coal in the third quarter of this year, which should alleviate the fuel difficulties being experienced at present.

BISHOP TOKARCZUK OF PRZEMYSL INTERVIEWED

PM041321 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Sep 85 p 3

[Bernard Marqueritte dispatch: "Poland: 'The Government Wants to Divide the Church' Monsignor Tokarczuk Told Us"]

[Text] Czestochowa -- Ignacy Tokarczuk, bishop of Przemysl, a heavily built, plump, and debonair man, exudes goodness and humanity. And yet -- although a member of the Higher Episcopal Council -- he is the enfant terrible of the church and, above all, the bete noire of the government, which almost regards him as a dangerous counter-revolutionary. That is why he was harshly and viciously attacked by Father Popieluszko's murderers during the Torun trial. It was therefore a special honor to be received by him for a discussion on the state of Poland "5 years after," especially since the bishop reminded me that he refuses interviews with Western journalists on principle and that he was therefore making an exception for LE FIGARO.

He warned me from the outset: "The government wants to bring about division within the church, to create the impression of disagreements. In fact I follow the church's line but, in our church everybody still has his freedom even when the episcopate has spoken. What we must respect is not so much the theoretical hierarchy as the hierarchy of values."

What is the present situation? Monsignor Tokarczuk replied: "The banning (of the trade union) did not lead to Solidarity's collapse. Its cause is now more than ever that of the whole nation." But it is true, he added, that "martial law put an end to illusions." The people are now showing "a great sense of reality. They are aware of the geopolitical situation. What they mainly want are two things: to improve the situation of the workers and to see the people treated as protagonists." In Przemysl Diocese the people have not lost hope. They still have faith. What is needed is to obtain the "separation of atheism and the state"; then "in some sectors cooperation with the government will be possible." Are not 300 churches being constructed in the diocese?

"Helping the Nation"

The church, Monsignor Tokarczuk continued, must proclaim God and help the nation, "especially when there is nobody else to do so." It defends human rights, the weak and the persecuted. "In so doing it keeps faith with itself. That is its historical role, there is nothing new in it." That does not mean a hardening of relations between the church and the state. "I do not see such a hardening today," the bishop observed, but he added that he personally will not vote in the Sejm elections, while adding with a smile: "But it would probably not be a good thing for all the bishops to do likewise."

"I want to be realistic," Monsignor Tokarczuk added, "but the greatest reality is what this nation is and what it wants." Especially since the communist world "is heading for destablization." "How can they go on maintaining unnatural economic principles which lead to disaster?"

Martial law has shown two things: that "force alone cannot solve basic problems" and that "the people, aware of their goals and acting with both boldness and caution will attain their objectives." The future will depend half on the world situation and half on the Poles themselves.

In Przemysl, in the east of the country, the church wants "to take part in building the bridge of peace and understanding between East and West," although "some people still do not realize it." The bishop does not believe there will be a nuclear war. "The West," he thinks, "could help us by seeing more than just its short-term interests and especially by becoming more healthy itself, by restoring order to what Mounier called its "established disorder." In the socialist countries, where disorder "has been brought to power," a return to Stalinism is impossible.

"Today the world's problems are posed in a global way, and it is therefore impossible to isolate yourself." Monsignor Tokarczuk concluded: "The government must be convinced that nothing can be done in the short term without a minimun of agreement with the nation. I am sure that will happen sooner or later, in one form or another."

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES' 'IMPUNITY' VIEWED

LD291417 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Continuing this new section from Radio Polonia in Warsaw, we now have a comment on the latest developments involving Western intelligence agencies.

Political earthquake in Bonn. [Word indistinct] search for perpetrators. Who will be the scapegoat? Who sank the "Rainbow Warrior?" The BBC and MI5 in one house stand. These are but a handful of randomly chosen headlines concerning three major, widely-publicized scandals that came to light at approximately the same time in West Germany, France, and Britain, and which point to the involvement of those countries' intelligence services.

This is probably one of the largest series of intelligence (?set-backs). Not surprisingly, then, these servies have come under particularly heavy fire from public opinion in West Germany, France, and Britain, and also of their political overlords, who are now (?fanning) public uproar around the (?case) [word indistinct] principle, while desperately searching for scapegoats to save their own careers.

The run of bad luck started with the (?tragedy) of the Greenpeace vessel, the "Rainbow Warrior." During the resulting investigation a pair of French intelligence agents were arrested by the New Zealand police and proof was obtained clearly pointing to the French secret services' involvement in the bombing of the ship whose crew was staging a peaceful antinuclear demonstration. All pointers in this case led to Paris and more particularly to the heads of French counterintelligence. (words indistinct] (?the piece) has been described as the French Watergate.

Another political bomb of incalculable consequences was the unexpected defection to the German Democratic Republic of Hans-Joachim Tiedge -- a top-ranking official of the West German intelligence services directed against the GDR and other socialist countries. For 19 years Tiedge has held responsible posts in West German counterintelligence. He was familiar with all details of NATO espionage activites in the East and knew the names of all agents there.

Last but not least came the scandal of the infiltration of the BBC by the MI5. It appears that MI5 has for years been supplying the BBC Board of Governors with all kinds of information concerning what was called subversive elements within the radio structure, including the trade unions, but also confidential reports on politicians. What's more, they also received detailed instructions concerning specific programs. Virtually no one could be employed by the BBC without intelligence vetting and the staff of the corporation were periodicially screened by intelligence officers. The British journalists' union as well as the spokesmen of the opposition Labor Party described the case as an outrage and demanded detailed explanations from the government.

These three cases have one thing in common, though. They concern such fundamentally divergent issues as the protection of the environment against the effects of nuclear tests, the defection by a high-ranking official, and international management problems of British broadcasting. That has been spelled out by the influential West German DER SPIEGEL magazine. The weekly voices concern that is spreading among societies in West Europe over the growing sense of intelligence services' impunity and their request for ever-greater powers, coupled with the fact that they are virtually unaccountable for their activities. In case of a flop, governments go out of their way to whitewash the suspects and cover up the cases. The report drawn up on the French president's demand is a classic case in point -- an explanation that failed to explain anything, as the French press called it. The report claims there had been no instructions to plant the bomb. The question, though, who mined the ship, remains open. It is yet uncertain who will bear responsibility for the death of the Greenpeace activist, over the political scandal in Federal Germany and for (?the) invigilation or pressure methods with the BBC.

U.S. President Reagan has taken a personal interest in the bad run of luck of the Western intelligence services and has commissioned a report on the Tiedge defection. This interest comes as no surprise since in the light of THE WASHINGTON POST revelations Reagan was [words indistinct] than an FBI agent himself, run under the codename (?T-10). In this capacity he spied on fellow actors in Hollywood and trade unionists. Asked about Reagan's role, the FBI described it as minimal. This goes a long way to explain why Western mass media has (?paid) so scant attention to the case. After all, as THE WASHINGTON POST said, Reagan merely reported on persons suspected of pro-communist sympathies.

RADIO MARTI SEEN AS U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE VENTURE'

AU030157 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Colonel Jozef Godyk: "Radio Marti: From the Front Line of Antisocialist Subversion"]

[Exceprts] On 20 May 1985, on the very day of the 90th anniversary of the death of Cuba's national hero, Jose Juliana Marti, a new name -- "Radio Marti" -- appeared on the map of centers of antisocialist subversion. On that day the Spanish words "Alo! Alo! Buenos dias, Cuba. Esta es Radio Marti" flowed into the ether from the government television and radio center in Florida. Radio subversion against Cuba had, therefore, become a fact.

At the end of the forties, the creator of the cold war, J.F. Dulles, U.S. secretary of state, describing the policy of his country, once said that "Americans do not have friends, they only have interests." We do not have any illusions about the aims of the new Spanish radio station and whose interests it serves. In all certainty, the rich experience of the subversive radio stations "Radio Free Europe" and "Voice of America", as well as the forms and methods they have used for many years, will find expression in "Radio Marti." The main target of these radio attacks -- in accordance with the idea behind the new radio station -- will be Cuba.

The United States has applied various forms of pressure against fraternal, socialist Cuba: military, economic, and political. "Radio Marti" was started up when, contrary to the calculations of those fostering them, hopes of weakening Cuba were dashed. American propaganda specialists know full well that today the most effective and relatively safe way of disseminating false information, hostile commentaries, and all sorts of slanders is radio.

Analysing the whole affair, one Western commentator observed caustically -- although not without justification -- that a more appropriate name for the whole subversive venture would have been that of the late John Foster Dulles mentioned above, or that of the notorious Batista. In my opinion a more appropriate patron for the new radio-station would be the infamous chief of Hitler's propaganda machine, Goebbels.

This is no break in the long chain of American activities. It is rather odd that from the moment they came to power President R. Reagan, the spiritual father of "Radio Marti", and his closest advisers have been behaving in a manner that is the opposite of what is expected.

Let us remind ourselves of one or two facts:

-- In the West German town of Bitburg, instead of laying flowers at the graves of victims of the SS, the President laid flowers at those of Hitlerite murderers who had served in an SS unit;

-- President Reagan is the only president in post-war American history not to have met with Soviet leaders;

-- During his presidency the number of U.S. weapons has reached its highest ever level;

-- In the face of a unilateral Soviet moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons from the 1st January 1986 inclusive, the President informed the world that he had taken a quite contrary decision.

Many examples of this kind can be given. Socialist Cuba has not for the first time kept American politicians awake at nights. They are doing all they can to weaken or neutralize Cuba's political and moral influence over national-liberation movements in the countries of Central America, over processes which threaten U.S. interests in that part of the world.

We do not know what will come of "Radio Marti" -- what the political consequences of this aggressive act will be. One thing seems certain: As a result of this step, tension in the Caribbean region will increase. The dangerous possiblility that the war in the ether will be transformed into more drastic forms of confrontation cannot be excluded.

TASS STATEMENT ON ASATS 'FULLY JUSTIFIED'

LD050921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Today's press publishes a new document of great importance. Zdzislaw Stankiewicz:

[Stankiewicz] A statement by TASS recalls that the USSR has for the last 2 years been strictly observing a self-imposed unilateral undertaking on the nonintroduction of anti-satellite systems in space. On the negotiating table in Geneva is a far-reaching Soviet proposal for a total ban on space strike weapons with antisatellite means and including the elimination of already existing ones. Ignoring these facts, Washington has made a decision which simply wrecks all attempts to curb the arms race and opens its successive and most dangerous stage. It is spreading the race into space. In this situation the announcement withdrawing the ulilateral undertaking by the Soviet side is fully justified. It has been forced by the unrestrained actions of the American politicians. The Soviet move is a very serious one. It reminds and warns of the dangerous consequences of the further development of events, the full responsiblity for which will fall to the American side.

LOPATKA RECEIVES JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES OFFICIALS

LD272202 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 (PAP) -- Today, head of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka received representatives of the religious denomination of Jehovah's Witnesses from Poland Harald Abt and Edward Kwiatosz, and Theodore Jaracz and Milton Henschl from the denomination's world headquarters.

The guests told Lopatka about the course of assemblies at the stadium in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Chorzow and Poznan in which believers from Poland and many other countries took part.

Participants in the meeting also exchanged opinions on the situation of the denomination in this country and prospects for its legal recognition in Poland.

IYY NATIONAL COMMITTEES CONFERENCE OPENS 3 SEP

AU030958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/9/1985 -- Starting today, Romania's capital plays host to one of the biggest International Youth Year [IYY] events -- the World Conference of National Committees for IYY.

Such committees or similar bodies are known to have been founded in over 150 countries with the avowed purpose of promoting measures to improve the status of the young generation. The conference will provide a framework for an exchange of experience, opinions and information on what has been done or is still to be done for the goals that the U.N. and its member states, along with governmental and non-governmental organisations with youth concerns set to attain in observance of the international youth year.

The conference, the theme of which is "The youth of the year 2000 -- participation, development, peace", is attended by delegates of the IYY national committees, as well as by representatives of the U.N. and its specialized institutions and agencies, and nongovernmental youth organisations.

The World Conference of the National Committees for the IYY was called on Romania's initiative.

As soon as it was established, in September 1981, the Romanian National Committee for the IYY initiated large-scale national and international actions, and it comes before this world conference with an impressive record. Romania venued a round-table conference on "The Youth of the Eighties" (1982), a general conference of the international youth and student movement for the United Nations, a seminar on "Youth and Students - Solidarity for Peace, Social Justice, and a New International Economic Order", a European regional meeting for the IYY (1983), an international seminar on "Youth and Development", the European Youth Red Cross Conference, a Balkan youth and student meeting (1984). The Romanian national committee also launched a poll on "The Year of the Young Generation -- an International View," that drew responses from political personalities in many countries.

The very idea of an International Youth Year was put forth by Romania.

Preceding the U.N. world conference on the IYY to be held during the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session, the meeting that opens in Bucharest today will no doubt be an opportunity to evaluate the international youth year achievements so far for the promotion of the peoples ideals of peace, development and progress around the world.

Opening Speeches

AU030834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the World Conference of National Committees for the IYY under the theme "The youth of the year 2000 - participation, development, peace" got under way in Bucharest on September 3. It is an important event in observance of the International Youth Year, which is marked on various levels. The conference, which runs over September 3-6 and is attended by representatives of national committees for the IYY, of the UN and of specialized institutions and agencies in the United Nations system, occasions an extensive exchange of opinions, information and experience in connection with the results scored in the implementation of the programmes for the observance of the IYY.

During the opening session, the message was read which the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, sent to the conference. The message, read by Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, was received with keen interest.

S.U. Yolah, assistant UN secretary-general; read the message sent to the participants by Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

Taking the floor, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of youth affairs of Romania, referred to the significance of the proclamation of the IYY, to the Romanian youth's contribution to the preparation of the International Youth Year and the promotion of its targets. Pointing out that under the aegis of the Romanian National Committee for the IYY numerous actions devoted to IYY had been initiated on a national and international level, the current conference in Bucharest included, the speaker showed that the approach to the complex problems facing the young generation in various countries and on a world plane called -- where necessary -- for the elaboration of policies and programmes on youth. In conclusion, he showed that the climate of political emulation created by the IYY the whole international community should contribute to working out long-term strategies on youth-related affairs.

M. Sharif, UN executive secretary for the IYY, also took the floor and referred to the actions taken by national committees as part of the International Youth Year, with emphasis on the major contribution of the Romanian national committee to the observance of the IYY, and the promotion of the lofty goals envisaged under the theme "Participation, development, peace".

The participants elected the chairman of the Romanian National Committee for the International Youth Year and chairman of the UN advisory committee for the IYY, Nicu Ceausescu, chairman of the conference. The representatives of Iraq, Algeria, the Netherlands, Indonesia and Cuba were elected deputy chairmen.

After the opening session, debates started on the items in the conference agenda.

Perez de Cuellar's Mesage

AU031624 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1985 -- In his message of salute to the International Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year [IYY], which got under way in Bucharest on Tuesday, Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, highlights Romania's role in the promotion of IYY targets. "It is most appropriate that such a crucial meeting should be held in Romania, a country whose strong dedication to youth issues has been instrumental in the proclamation and success of the youth year".

"I have often reiterated", the UN secretary-general said, "that youth constitutes a global resource of the first magnitude and that the full involvement of youth in the development process is essential. To ensure this participation, measures need to be taken at all levels to increase the opportunities for youth to contribute to and share in the realization of the aspiration of the societies in which they live.

"The primary focus of the activities for the year has rightly been at the national level. National response has been extremely encouraging, with national co-ordinating committees being established in 158 countries.

"These committees have been actively involved in the assessment and evaluation of the situation of the youth and in the elaboration of youth policies and strategies aimed at the active participation of youth in development and the attainment of peace".

Concluding his message, the UN secretary-general shows: "I am confident that the discussions here will make a most valuable contribution to the forthcoming United Nations conference on International Youth Year in its task of assessing the results of the year and identify long-term policies in this field.

EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE OPENS 2 SEP

AU021800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1717 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1985 -- Starting Monday, September 2, Bucharest is the venue of the Second International Conference on the Development of Quantic Electronics. The conference, sponsored by the Central Institute of Physics in cooperation with the European Physical Society, the Romanian Academy, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the International Society of Optical Engineering and the Romanian National Committee for Physics, is attended by more than 400 experts from 26 countries.

During the opening session the participants were greeted by Academician Ion Ursu, chairman of the conference. Academician A.M. Prokhorov (USSR), Nobel Prize winner for physics, president of the International Scientific Committee of the Conference, Professor Marin Ivascu, on behalf of the Romanian organizing committee, by representatives of relevant international bodies of the USA, France and Austria. For five days, the participants will debate the latest achievements in the sphere of lasers, of quantic electronics in general, as well as the possibilities of their faster application to industry, medicine and other fields of activity.

ANDREI MEETS WITH FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

AU021813 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] On Thursday, 29 August, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with a delegation from West Germany led by Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag, which, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, is visiting our country. The interview was attended by Hartmut Wolfgang Schulze-Boysen, FRG ambassador in Bucharest.

GORBACHEV 26 AUG SPEECH TO CPSU CC REPORTED

AU291021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Moscow, 26 August AGERPRES -- TASS report: A meeting on the issue of planning the socioeconomic development of the USSR in 1986 and during the 12th, 1986-90, 5-Year Plan period was held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor and reasserted the importance of the meeting in the framework of the preparations for the 27th party congress for implementing the policy of speeding up the socio-economic development of the country, increasing production, increasing the efficiency of the entire activity, and strengthening order and discipline. The first year of the next 5-year plan -- the speaker pointed out -- is the beginning of an important stage in carrying out radical changes in the economic development of the country, saving material and financial resources, and improving quality.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LCY CONGRESS PREPARATIONS TASKS

AU041337 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 85 p 2

[V. Vignjevic commentary: "Three Questions"]

[Excerpts] The 10 months that still divide us from the 13th Congress of the Yugoslav Communists are neither a short nor a very long time. For pessimists this is a tight squeeze, and for people of opposite attitude the 10 months represent a decent amount of time during which the most critical points of Yugoslavia's conditions (or troubles) can be eliminated. Although any kind of prognostications would be a thankless task at this time, the Platform for the Preparation of the Congress does provide a basis for using a realistic yardstick and take some decisive actions without which the Communists will not be able to fulfill the tasks they set for themselves at the 12th congress, as well as the tasks of more recent dates, to which they are bound by the stabilization program and the Conclusions of the 16th Session of the LCY Central Committee. The platform indicates all these tasks.

Without intending to make any assessment of how the text could have been better -- after all, in the final analysis it is a "realistic reflection of our situation," as the authors of the platform state -- we single our three major questions for this occasion.

First question: relations in the LC. It can be freely said, or even better, it is absolutely correct to repeat the conclusion reached by members during the all-party discussion, that it is impossible to go any further without ideological and action unity. This is true because a weakened LCY, insufficiently united in action, cannot resist the increasingly open tendencies of its own federalization. This primarily implies a reassertion of the basic method of party work, democratic centralism. This must be based not on some kind of a long since obsolete monolithic unity but on the greatest possible widening of the scope of party dialogue, democratic confrontation of arguments, and open discussions, as well as on a more consistent and courageous implementation of the views that have been clarified and adopted.

Second question: relations in the federation. No matter how academic and abstract this may sound, the daily painstaking accords and negotiations, and especially the latest standstill of the delegate machinery in the SFRY Assembly, convince us that this question is all too recognizable. Thus, it is certainly no accident that the platform states that the adoption of the medium-term social plan is of decisive importance for the functioning of the federation and, we would add, for the stability of Yugoslav society. The platform also warns that it is necessary to insist on the consistent responsibility of the republics and provinces for the development and functioning of the federation.

Third question: the political system. The perceptions confirmed by the all-party discussions and the Conclusions of the 16th Session of the LCY Central Committee, as well as by the work accomplished thus far in critically analyzing the functioning of the political system, agree in one thing: There are no grounds for changing the foundations of the political system. But it is necessary to eliminate shortcomings in its functioning and to make the necessary changes in and to complete and perfect individual institutions and mechanisms. This is first and foremost necessary in order to create the conditions for protecting and developing socialist self-managing relations.

The first question -- relations in the LCY -- is certainly of decisive importance for the 13th congress, party members, and our entire society.

This is true not only because the vanguard of the Yugoslav workers class is responsible for the country's fate and development, but also because of the fact that there are virtually no important political, economic, or scientific tasks in which LC members do not have the decisive position. If we proceed only from the platform's view that at this time the party faces two essential historic elements, that is, the realization that the methods of its work have been rendered obsolete and that the LC's leading role cannot be based on verbal invocations of revolution, it becomes clear that in these 10 months precisely the question of relations in the LC must be discussed and cleared up in order to ensure that the 13th congress will not find itself in an even more difficult atmosphere and more complicated political, economic, and social conditions.

PLANNING LAW DEBATE FAILED TO RESOLVE DISPUTES

AU041832 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Dimitrije Boarov commentary carried by the Novi Sad Television Service on 28 August in the "TV Dnevnik" newscast]

[Text] It has been 3 hours since the Federal Law on Social Planning and the Yugoslav plan was adopted, and it is not easy to proceed with a deeper analysis of its contents and the situation around its preparation and the process of adoption by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. It is impossible, however, not to point to several facts.

The fact that the law was adopted by a majority of votes does not result from some kind of rotten parliamentarism but from confrontation of opinions and interests, which has been envisaged and regulated by the Constitution. Only a decorative democracy does not know the struggle of opinions and only then are there fine rights one must not use. In this respect, one should carefully note that arguments were confronted -- at least at the Assembly rostrum -- about the question of whether following the need to increase the efficaciousness of the planning system and the assessment that statist voluntarism pushed us into a crisis in managing the present and future national income means following the right road.

What the drafters of the law, representatives of the Federal Executive Council, have in mind -- and Borislav Srebric, vice president of the council, did not try to conceal it today -- is to reduce the planning to its integrative function. Confronted with opinions that this reduction conceals the trap of integration that would take a shorter road and exist at the expense of some constitutional rights of federal units and basic organizations of associated labor -- above all their right and obligation to contract accords and agreements in planning -- Srebric replied with an unmeasured label that these are only empty phrases.

Discussion on that occasion has also pushed to the foreground a question that has been imposing itself from various sides and out of various needs for some time -- What is happening with Kardelj's legacy? Have this year's debates on the planning law brought us closer to an answer to the question of what it really was that compromised the efficacy and scope of now nonobligatory accords and agreements? Was it the fact that they were adopted slowly and with difficulties, or that no one considered himself obliged to implement them?

The group of Vojvodina delegates demanded the special procedure, but the ground's amendment to the planning law was not accepted after all. The point of this debate pertaining to the relation of a federal law and regulations in the Republic of Serbia, and to the position of Vojvodina and Kosovo in the republic and the Federation, lies in the fact that it pointed to the seriousness of all circumstances that follow the debates on the future republican planning law as well.

It is dangerous to say, but one has an impression that today's debate failed to smooth over some more room for easier coordination of attitudes on Serbian planning law. This remains yet to be heard and seen.

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL REJECTS 'BACKWARD' CHANGES

AU041840 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Changes in the political system must mean its improvement and not a step backward, Zivan Berisavljevic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee, said today in conversation with representatives of the 27 March Collective of Novi Sad. Nikola Bulatovic reports from Novi Sad:

Having pointed out the good practice of the collective in concretely applying itself to the implementation of its own conclusions and the conclusions and position of the LCY Central Committee, which are the most important work to be done until the 13th LCY Congress, Zivan Berisavljevic referred to the forthcoming discussions on changes in the political system. Where we differ is in how to attain changes that are more revolutionary and self-managing and support equality, Berisavljevic said. He added that it is better to defend event the so-called status quo, which some people call the present situation, than to agree to changes that would pull backwards.

It is also interesting to note Berisavljevic's assessment that criticisms of the system and assertions that it is no good chiefly come from those who for years have worked to prevent the system from functioning. You cannot measure the system by every practice. One should work more to make it function, rather than change it for change's sake, Berisavljevic said.

Zivan Berisavljevic assessed that the coming fall will pass with discussions about changes in the political system and the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on relations in the SR of Serbia.

PLANINC VISITS MURSKA SOBOTA, ATTENDS RALLY

30 Aug Arrival

LD301938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1821 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Murska Sobota, 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], arrived this afternoon in Prekomurje, and she met with representatives of economic and sociopolitical life of this part of Slovenia in Murska Sobota. During the conversation she was brief on the present economic situation in Prekomurje work organizations. The FEC president is to attend a celebration on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Mura ready-made clothing factory in Murska Sobota tomorrow.

Speech at Rally

LD312230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Murska Sobota, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- The people of Pomurje and about 6,000 employees of the Mura clothing factory of Murska Sobota today marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and 60 years of the factory's foundation with a large popular rally.

For years the Mura clothing factory has been one of the most successful exporters in the textile industry and is the leading exporter of ready-made clothes to the convertible currency area.

Addressing the rally Milka Planinc drew particular attention to the most significant dates in our history and noted that in World War II this region, despite enormous casualties and destruction, succeeded in thwarting fascist attacks. We have many good reasons to celebrate the victory over fascism and the anniversary of our liberation, Milka Planinc said. However, just as in the past, so today we must not only monitor world events but also persevere in our struggle to secure the right for Yugoslavia's people and for all the people in the world to take part in the talks and negotiations of importance for the destiny of mankind.

We succeeded in defeating fascism but unfortunately neither World War II nor the victory over fascism have helped us solve all the problems affecting relations in the world, nor have they met mankind's great expectation that the tragic war and its casualties would bring the world to its senses and provide the world with an opportunity and right to live and develop in peace. According to Milka Planinc, those initial confrontations arising during the efforts to settle the outcome of the World War II already contained the seeds of the divisions that led to the present-day ideological, political, and economic confrontations between the blocs, which unfortunately are most profound and apparent in the arms race.

The situation in the world today is burdened by many hotbeds of crisis, many direct conflicts and immediate threats of armed conflicts, Milka Planinc emphasised, and said that it would suffice just to look at our planet, from eastern and central Asia, the Middle East to Latin America, to realize that the hotbeds of crisis are many. It is understandable that there should be mistrust between states, that history has left many legacies for nations to resolve and in the efforts to resolve them tensions should arise. It is, however, very dangerous to live in a situation in which, because of the rivalry between the blocs, one can never tell if a hotbed of crisis might assume such proportions as to threaten the world with a catastrophe, Milka Planinc stressed.

Because of the fact that, due to the existence of the spheres of interests, various regimes are being sustained by force is it possible that in southern Africa a regime exists that today, on the eve of the 21st century, is an anachronism? It is the system of racial division, apartheid -- that is so humiliating for the black majority population. But this is possible because this regime is being supported in the interest of the blocs' efforts to influence -- to gain supremacy -- and their possible interests.

I am not saying that the threat of war is looming over us, but today, when we are marking the victory over fascism, we must be aware of the fact that there are many things that pose a threat to the world or are at least hampering its steps toward those great opportunities created by human civilization at the present stage of development, and that are preventing it from achieving progress. Progress could be achieved much faster if only people could be confident that peace will last, if they worked towards cooperating with each other for the sake of everybody's progress instead of confronting and opposing each other.

We shall soon be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, Milka Planinc stressed, i.e. the anniversary of that significant Belgrade conference that, through the initiative and strategic visionary ideas of Tito, Nehru and Al-Nasir, offered the world a completely different alternative.

The Nonaligned Movement is a true, real alternative to the present confrontation. There is not other alternative for the world, which is living under a constant threat of the nuclear umbrella.

Even after Tito, that great leader not only of the people of Yugoslavia but of all people who strive for nonalignment and peace, the SFRY has determinedly and actively continued the struggle for the original principles of nonalignment, for the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent political factor in the world which has every right to have a say in the search for solutions to global issues. The ministerial conference in Luanda is ahead of us. This conference should prepare the foundations for the Eight Nonaligned Countries Summit and should also reaffirm the movement's original principles. It should also enhance the movement's capacity to act and to play a part in the efforts to solve world problems, contribute to the strengthening of the alternative that offers mankind peace and progress, and not dangers that arise from the state of deep mistrust and confrontation between the great powers.

The 40th anniversary is an opportunity to remind ourselves that even before World War II, and particularly the last years of World War II, left Yugoslavia with deep traces of distrust toward its closest neighbors, Milka Planinc said. The scars from the World War II had not yet healed at the time Comrade Tito, together with the country's political forces, found enough stamina to look ahead into the future with their neighbors and to build relations that corresponded to the future, progress, and the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and our neighbors. Instead of abyss, distrust, and suspicion, which was the heritage of our history, we have been persistently building the bridges of cooperation and friendship, as you can see. This part of Europe is historically known to be an unstable region that provided ample opportunity for the big powers to instigate quarrels between peoples and to change their political, economic. and other systems. They are now living peacefully, as a stable region of Europe and the world and we can proudly say that Yugoslavia has a great role in it and that history will have to appreciate this one day.

Speaking inter alia about the economic situation in our country, Milka Planinc stressed that the Program of Economic Stabilization yielded only initial results and that we could have certainly achieved more had our activities aimed at the implementation of this program been linked up to a greater extent in the entire society and had we been more united and coordinated, not with regard to writing conclusions and giving verbal support to the stabilization program, but to achieving concrete agreement on the division of labor.

We must specially stress the fact that we have not yet succeeded in ensuring that the stabilization program is supported in every environment -- not by voting for and against, but by concrete actions -- and that resistance and powerful illusions, which are under the surface and make believe that the implementation of the stabilization is in fact the passing of some systemic measures written in cabinets and copied from the long-term program of stabilization, be eliminated -- as if these measures, that is, systemic changes, could magically eliminate the deep material imbalance caused by 15 percent deficit in our social product. It is clear that the system, being a self-managing system, must be changed -- that it must be made more effective. It is high time to concentrate all our forces on what we as a society must overcome. We must eliminate the old belief according to which economic policy should be conducted by the magic stick of the FEC, Assembly, Central Committee, or whoever, in order to eliminate enormous deficits, both in dinars and foreign exchange; open up prospects for technological, productive, or any other expansion; and at the same time not allow our personal or social standard of living to suffer.

Such a formula does not exist either in theory or in real life, and it would be better if we could rid ourselves of such illusions and start working once we had calculated our individual costs and worked out our own stabilization program, Milka Planinc pointed out.

At the same time, the president of the FEC said, we must come to grips with inflation, since there cannot be a successful implementation of the stabilization program unless we successfully overcome inflation. We must design concrete plans on how to tackle this problem, and whether to tackle it by state measures alone -- we know what this would mean for the position of working class and the self-managing system -- or by activizing our basic system. This means that workers must calculate their own costs and that they have the right to express their own opinion and criteria on other social costs, about which delegates in municipal, republican, and federal assemblies now decide. Only in this way, that is, by the active role of a worker, can we successfully overcome inflation and at the same time strengthen, not degrade, self-management. This is the only way in which we can interpret the Stabilization Program, which has clearly defined that one of the main causes of the existing disorders in our economy lies precisely in stagnation concerning the development of self-management.

As far as foreign debts are concerned, we are about to bring them under control and we hope to be able to reach an agreement on a medium-term basis with our creditors next year, which will enable us and our producers to grasp the situation. This gives producers an opportunity to concentrate on advancing their production and opens up prospects for development, whatever they may be. We have been able to achieve this in the past, but negotiations in advance year after year keep us as producers and country in total uncertainty as regards the final outcome of the negotiations, Milka Planinc stressed.

It is our task to mobilize workers and producers and those forces that could yield results as regards creating financial order and discipline. I believe that our collectives will be strong enough, as there is no other alternative for Yugoslavia. A strong and politically and economically stable Yugoslavia can survive and continue to develop only as a fraternal community of nations and nationalities and as a self-managing country. We have so far persevered in following Tito's path with regard to these issues and issues concerning our foreign policy. We must in the same way continue to further develop our self-management and economy and on this basis reaffirm and accept responsibility for the further consolidation of the system that we created together with Tito, Mila Planinc stressed at the celebration in Murska Sobota.

ZAGREB ORGAN SEES POLITICS IN KOMUNIST ARTICLE

LD032236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 3 Sep 85

["Communists in Skolska Knjiga on Language and Textbooks" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Zagreb, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- KOMUNIST of 5 July carried an article that claimed that nationalism with respect to the use of language has become evident in schools, textbooks, and public information media in the SR of Croatia and that the situation was much more dangerous than in 1971. Prompted by the article, the LC basic organization in Skolska Knjiga, the biggest publisher of textbooks in the republic, held a discussion today.

"The LC basic organization of the publishing activity department of the Skolska Knjiga publishing work organization of Zagreb accepts as necessary, topical, and useful and socially meritorious discussion on language problematics.

Therefore, it supports efforts in the Croatia Assembly and other appropriate social bodies to comprehensively and critically discuss the question of language and language policy and practice in the republic from a sociopolitical and scientific-linguistic position. The members of the LC from this organization will take an active and responsible part in that. An opportunity will be created during the analysis being prepared by the republic committee for education, culture, and physical and technical culture for the Croatia Assembly councils, which have such questions under their competence.

Discussing the report and commentary on a public discussion on the question of language in textbooks at the session today, the members of this LC basic organization concluded that -- starting from the attitudes that had earlier been adopted with respect to language -- the political, scientific, and other responsibility of all those engaged and responsible for the linguistic side of textbooks should be made stricter."

Antun Zibar, director of the Publishing Activity Department, stated in the discussion that he had tried to get in contact with the authors who signed letters published in the KOMUNIST article, but that it had proved impossible since the names and addresses of the senders had been made up. Therefore, he believed that it was justifiable that so far there had been no response to such and similar imputations. In his view the methods used in this case were part of a much wider political game, which aimed much further than language and the Skolska Knjiga work organization.

"The members of the LC basic organization believe that this and similar methods should be discussed publicly and critically, primarily in the LC organs."

TANJUG VIEWS SOVIET POSITION TOWARDS NONALIGNED

LD020918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 1 Sep 85

[By Aleksandar Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, September 1 (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned ministerial conference opening in Luanda on Monday has not yet found its place in the Soviet press. Admittedly, there have been more news and information from Angolia lately, but without any reference to the fact that its capital will host a meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers.

This should not come as a particular surprise, nor does it mean any change in the Soviet attitude towards the nonaligned. On many past occasions too, the Soviet press reported their important meetings in a rather selective way.

In the Soviet Union, the Movement of Nonalignment is seen from the viewpoint indicating that the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community are its "natural allies." The political meaning of the thesis lies in onesided linkage of the foreign policy actions of nonaligned countries and the movement as a whole, and those of the Soviet Union and the general international strategy of Moscow. In Soviet view, the political orientation of nonaligned countries should be essentially one of resistance to imperialism, colonialism and exploitation of all kinds.

Last March, when he was elected general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of the developing countries which follow the road of strengthening their independence and social renewal, as "friends and partners in the struggle for a firm peace, for better and more equitable relations among peoples."

The formula about "partners," indicating that the form of cooperation is involved in which both parties are equal and no conditions or priorities are set, was later repeated by Gorbachev. This thesis -- doubtless a new one for the Soviet positions on nonalighment -- has not been elaborated more deeply in Soviet political writings so far.

At the same time, however, and with a considerably stronger emphasis, ideas are being offered about the origin and development of the Movement of Nonalignment. MOSKOVSKIE NOVOSTI, the paper intended largely for readers abroad, claimed recently that the Movement of nonalignment has emerged as a "reaction of young independent states to the attempts of imperialism to draw them into its own sphere of interest." This claim proceeded from that the "Movement of Nonalignment originated late in the forties and early in the fifties," i.e., when the Warsaw Treaty did not yet exist, or rather when the Soviet Union was still outside blocs. That was why the Commentator Rumyantsev claimed that the Movement of Nonalignment was a "reaction to imperialism."

In the article one could also read that the world was increasingly dividing and that imperialism was on one, and socialism with the Soviet Union, as well as the nonaligned, on the other side of the dividing line.

Irrespective of this and other individual claims, the fact remains that the nonaligned and the Soviet Union agree in many of their actions. The latest case is their assessment of the present situation in South Africa.

Naturally, there are also differences in their views and aims, some even when questions of substance are involved. The Soviet press writes a little or next to nothing about these differences.

No doubt, the Soviet attitude now, in connection with the ministerial conference in Luanda, will be similar, highlighting the positions on apartheid and racism, unequal economic position of the developing countries, criticism of the imperialist conduct, and similar problems.

U.S. TO TEST ASAT DESPITE SOVIET 'WARNINGS'

LD050539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0452 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, Sept 5 (TANJUG) -- The Pentagon has said the United States is to hold the first test of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon against a space-based object later in September. This will fulfill President Reagan's warnings that the U.S. will go ahead with ASAT tests in spite of Soviet calls for test suspension by the two super powers. The Pentagon announcement came within hours after Moscow's warnings that the Soviet Union would test its anti-satellite weapon in case the U.S. performed the test. On August 20, President Reagan told Congress the ASAT tests were absolutely necessary and would be carried out. No other data were now given except for the time of the test, late September, and its target -- an old U.S. satellite.

SLIVNITSA SPEECH BY BULGARIA'S DZHUROV NOTED

AU041603 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, has again made himself heard by swearing to glorious ancestors that their traditions will be carried on by new generations of his compatriots.

General Dzhurov made this declaration at festivities in the small town of Slivnitsa near the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. The festivities were devoted to memories of the Slivnitsa battle at the beginning of November 1885, in which Bulgaria defeated a Serbian Army.

Exceptional national political significance was attached to the marking of this event in Bulgaria. By a special decree of the highest party and state organs, this year's class of military academy graduates was named the Slivnitsa Class, which undoubtedly constitutes a special message to present and future generations.

The ceremony was attended by a representative of the Warsaw Pact Supreme Command, Soviet Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev.

26 AUG KORCE SPEECH BY ALBANIA'S ALIA CRITIQUED

AU031213 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 85 p 2

[D. Rancic commentary: "Grave Thoughts of Ramiz Alia"]

[Text] Ramiz Alia, president of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium, spoke about his country's domestic and foreign policy at a mass rally in Korce, on Monday 26 August. As is understandable for such occasions, he dwelt in particular upon Albania's relations with its neighboring countries, including Yugoslavia.

This being the first significant speech by President Alia since Enver Hoxha's death a little over 4 months ago -- when Albania's wishes for cherishing normal and good relations with all neighbors, including Yugoslavia, were also expressed -- one can note with regret that Tirana's assessment about the chances of improving relations with our country follows a descending line.

The Albanian leader said that Albania would like to have with Yugoslavia "normal and friendly relations, based on the principles of good-neighborliness," but that "that, unfortunately, has not been achieved." According to him, Yugoslav foreign policy "has always rested on firm anti-Albanian positions" and "it is guided by nationalist emotions."

"In practice," Ramiz Alia accuses, "this attitude is expressed in Belgrade's efforts to convert the independent Albanian state into a colonial Yugoslav province and to denationalize Albanians in Yugoslavia." This escalation of unfounded accusations becomes especially sharp with the contention that "what ensued from that ideology and policy was all that chauvinist violence that flared up in Kosovo and other Albanian-populated regions; all that savage national oppression of Albanians, which approximates racism; all the bile and poison great Serbian nationalists are spewing against Albanian national history and culture, against Albanian tradition and customs, against their national identity and personality."

He is certain that good-neighborly relations between the two countries and (the Albanian leader is knocking at an open door) "ensuring national and democratic rights for Albanians living in Yugoslavia" would not only help to stabilize peace and security in the Balkans, but would "contribute a lot to the strengthening of Yugoslavia's stability." This implies, he continues, that Belgrade "should start thinking differently about Albania and the Albanians," and then Tirana will become "a partner ready for cooperation." However, the Albanian leader concludes his list of accusations with the following: "Nobody can prevent us from speaking about the fate of our Albanian brothers in Yugoslavia and from protecting them when they are oppressed, persecuted, despised, or insulted for the single reason that they are Albanians."

This is the essence of Alia's view of the situation and his perspective of Yugoslav-Albanian relations.

The words are grave, and the thoughts, undoubtedly, even graver. If Yugoslav policy is and has always been as President Alia represents it, there is little chance -- the speaker himself implied -- of something having such deep roots being easily and quickly overcome (in particular, we are obliged to stress, if Albania will be offering its "protection" to Albanians in Yugoslavia and worrying about our stability more than we do). In other words, one has the impression that, as things are now, Tirana does not see any possibility of improving relations with Yugoslavia.

Does not see or does not want?

One could judge the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia from another angle as well. The president of the SFRY Assembly, which oversees the constitutionality of Yugoslavia, is an ethnic Albanian. The vice president of the SFRY Presidency is an ethnic Albanian. The member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who was until recently party president is also an Albanian. True, Yugoslavia does have problems in Kosovo with forces that jeopardize its constitutional order. These forces have been identified here, and Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality also participated in that. In solving our problems we do not call into question other countries' constitutional order.

Our ideology and policy -- to which one ascribes "chauvinist violence," "racism," "bile," and "poison" -- proceed from the assumption that a country's foreign policy is a logical extension of its domestic policy. Since relations with Yugoslavia are to a certain extent likely to be an important question in domestic debates in Albania, President Alia's grave words are not addressed only to the international public, but certainly to his domestic public as well.

Therefore, we are apt to conclude that the tone in public speeches -- in such situations -- is always higher when arguments are weaker.

KOSOVO LEADER BRIEFS DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY

LD031513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pristina, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Nedho Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, today received Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, to brief him on the current economic and social developments in the province.

As reported, General Milan Daljevic also met the highest-ranking leaders in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and discussed with them topical questions of the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection.